The Bombay Gazette.

[With Supplement.

No 9762 – New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	,, 25	Half-yearly	,, 31
Quarterly	,, 13	Quarterly	,, 16
Monthly	,, 5	Monthly	,, 6

To Subscribers—Up-country.

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Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	,, 2 8
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted at less than eight lines. All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Chances of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	,, 0-8

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee* and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash.*

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Two Rupees.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

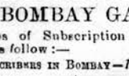
Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette.*"

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 Tons, on THURSDAY, 4th March, 1880, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Coconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapollam, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

THE S. S. MADURA, 1,941 Tons, on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 4 p. m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on SATURDAY, 6th March, 1880, at 10 a.m.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons.

Saloon passage	Rs. 500
Second Class passage	,, 325

The Arcot is due in London on 29th April. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,129 Tons, on FRIDAY, 12th March, 1880. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered, as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Abyssinia's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd March 1880. Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.
THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
[Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.]

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40
Suez	,, 220	,, 90	,, 40
Port Said	,, 360	,, 240	,, 90
Messina	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Naples	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Leghorn	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Genoa	,, 500	,, 340	,, 140
Marseilles	,, 520	,, 350	,, 145

(including Wines) (Without food.)

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—
ASSIRIA, to sail on THURSDAY, 25th March, 1880.
SINGAPORE, to sail on THURSDAY, 1st April, 1880.
SUMATRA, to sail on SATURDAY, 1st May, 1880.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

First and Second Class through Railway Tickets, from NAPLES to LONDON, are now issued here at rates which can be learnt from the undersigned.

Cargo for Barcelona and Odessa can now be booked at through rates.

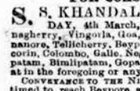
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent, Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
No. 2, Bhmmum Street.
Bombay, 21st November 1879.

CUNARD LINE.

DIRECT STEAM COMMUNICATION.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.



THE S.S. BATAVIA, 2,559 Tons, 450 H.P., THE FIRST OF THE "CUNARD COMPANY'S LINE, will be despatched as above on or about the 27th March.

Her accommodation is spacious, comfortable and airy, and fitted with all requisites for the comfort of Passengers.

Carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

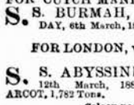
PASSAGE MONEY ..... Rs. 500,
or other particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE—Rs. 500.



THE following STEAMERS will be despatched for the above port :—

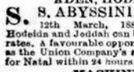
	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	
Trentham Hall	J. Shaw	2,109	350	about March 6th.
Wistow Hall	T. Collin	2,700	400	,, April 3rd.
Branksome Hall	R. Collin	2,100	300	,, May 5th.

For further particulars apply to

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 9th February 1880.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

VIA SUEZ CANAL.



MR. DAVID MACIVER'S Steam Ship THESSALY, 1,995 Tons, H. P. 200, Captain F. Harbord, will be dispatched on the 6th March.

She has comfortable First Class Passenger accommodation.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 450.

For further particulars apply to

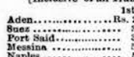
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 4th February 1880.

NOTICE.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

STEAM DIRECT TO LONDON.

S. S. OCEAN KING,
2,500 Tons, 450 H.P.,
CAPTAIN ED. SCOTT, K. O. C. I.
FARE ..... Rs. 400.



THIS SPLENDID FAST STEAMER will sail POSITIVELY on WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant.

Apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ASIATIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

THE S. S. SHAHZADA, 1,046 Tons, 185 H.P., will be dispatched as above on SATURDAY, the 20th March.

For Freight and Passage apply to
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 2nd March 1880.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO SOUTHAMPTON, BRINDISI, VENICE, MARSEILLES, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA AND GIBRALTAR.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880
MONGOLIA	2833	530	E. M. Edmond	6th March.
SUMATRA	3468	450	R.F. Briscoe	13th do.
NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray	20th do.
ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	27th do.
DECCAN	3439	550	W. H. Andrews	3rd April.
TEHERAN	2389	400	A. H. Johnson	10th do.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	760	R. Methven	17th do.
TRAVANCORE	1949	350	R. Scott	24th do.
PESHAWUR	3900	600		1st May.
VENETIA	2726	450	J. Orman	8th do.
VERONA	3065	600	W. Barratt	15th do.
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	22nd do.
KASHGAR	2821	450	E. I. Baker	29th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
NIZAM	1725	450	A. E. Barlow	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1880.
KASHGAR	2621	450	E. J. Baker	12th March.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	26th do.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p. m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Bombay, 25th February 1880. Superintendent.

HALL LINE

BETWEEN

BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL.

CALLING AT MALTA.

FARE TO MALTA ..... Rs. 400.
,, LIVERPOOL ..... ,, 500.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	24th Mar.
S. S. SPEKE HALL	2700	400	W. Brand	21st Apl.
S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE	2300	300	J. Verril	19th May.
S. S. RYDAL HALL	2700	400	O. Lloyd	18th June.

These fast steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay trade.

Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS,

For plans, handbooks, or for any other information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

ANCHOR LINE

OF

TRANSATLANTIC, PENINSULAR, MEDITERRANEAN AND INDIAN STEAMSHIPS.

INDIAN SERVICE.

THE following sailings have been arranged from Bombay :—

TO LIVERPOOL via GENOA.

	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1880.
S. S. BRITANNIA	3060	500	R Hutchison	17th March.

TO MARSEILLES, GENOA AND NAPLES.

S. S. COLUMBIA ... 2000 350 Wm. Young ... 7th April.

TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

S. S. OLYMPIA	2950	424	J. Craig	24th March.
S. S. MACEDONIA	2272	485	J. Laird	24th April.
S. S. ITALIA	2245	424	T. G. Knox	5th May.
S. S. PERSICIA	2167	424	L. White	about 12th do.

These Steamers have been specially fitted for the Indian Trade and have accomodation for a large number of Saloon Passengers.

Each steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.

Fare through to New York	Rs. 600
,, ,, Liverpool	,, 500
,, ,, Marseilles and Genoa	,, 450
,, ,, Naples	,, 400

For plans, handbooks of information, and for any further information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay.

N.B.—The New York passages are booked in connection with the Company's Atlantic Mail Service either from Greenock or from London.

There are weekly sailings from either place.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL, £2,000,000.

FIRE—LIFE—ANNUITIES.

ANNUAL INCOME	£852,906
FUNDS IN HAND	£926,044
CLAIMS PAID	£2,740,587

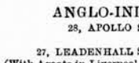
Policies issued and claims paid by

KILLICK, NIXON,
Agents for Western India.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ANGLO-INDIAN AGENCY,

28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E.C.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.



PASSENGERS booked (free of charge) by 1st Class Steamers and Sailing Vessels for all ports at reduced fares, Baggage, Kit, etc., warehoused or shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels &c., of any size or shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favourable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on board ship in Bombay and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams have immediate attention.

Wm. WATSON & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Apollo Stree .

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY next, the 6th inst., sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 2, Military Square, Fort, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, a mahogany cottage pianoforte by Monington and Weston, &c., the property of H. J. McGan, Esq., the same comprises a few articles of glass, plated and porcelainware, drawing room, dining pier, side, writing, washband, and dressing tables, conversation and reclining couches, drawing room, easy arm, and without arm chairs, teapoys, chiffonier, sideboard, screens, campcots, wardrobes, chests of drawers, cottage pianoforte, harmonium, fire proof safe, musical box, sewing machine, fish bowl pictures, lamps, bath and cook room furniture, &c.

The property is on view

SALE OF REAL PEARLS.

On MONDAY next, the 8th March, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms by order of Sewram Khoobalchund, and on account and at the risk of Meeachund Nuthoo, an insolvent—

1 bundle 1,395 pearls 860 172 chows.
1 ,, 1,249 ,, 268 172 ,,

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale,

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Mazagon, in front of the Bombay Defences, the valuable and handsome carved blackwood household furniture, plated glass and porcelainwares, &c., the property of John Jones, Esq.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 10th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his residence, No. 72, Upper Colaba, near St. John's Church, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and porcelainware, a mahogany grand square pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, carpets, pictures, table ornaments, flower vases, &c., the property of Major P. Murray.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On SAURDAY next, the 13th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 11, Grant Road, opposite the Theatre Royal, the valuable and handsome carved and French polished blackwood and teakwood and English-made mahogany and walnutwood household furniture, 8 and 10 light hanging arrand lustres by Nash, well brackets, pictures, flower vases, table ornaments, &c., which full particulars will be shortly given.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONAFIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, sale commencing at 1 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at No 6, Tardeo Road, lately occupied by Cowasjee Jehangeer Jeejeebhoy, Esq., the valuable and handsome richly carved blackwood household furniture, best plated glass and procelainware, rich chandeliers and argand lustres, wallshades, handsome carpets, pier glasses, pictures, table ornaments, clocks, and elegant miniature brougham by Silk and Son, an English built park phaeton, a strong built office shigram, a serviceable chesnut Arab horse, choice and rare plants, &c, &c, of which full particulars will be given hereafter.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 6 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th March 1880.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & COMPANY,

AUCTIONEERS.

AUCTION SALE of a valuable collection of books, books, and books, belonging to a gentleman.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms on FRIDAY, the 5th instant, sale to commence at 3 p.m.

A large and valuable collection of English, French, and Persian books and pamphlets.

Catalogues will be published and the property is now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.
Bombay, 4th March 1880.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE, BOMBAY.

THIS EVENING, AT 9 O'CLOCK,
Mr. H. J. Byron's Comedy in three Acts,
"OLD SOLDIERS."

Lionel Leveret	Mr. C. Cartwright.
Cassidy	Mr. J. S. Hewitt.
Captain McTavish	Mr. A. B. Tapping.
Gordon Lockhart	Mr. H. R. Teesdale.
Major Fang	Mr. Thompson.
Mr. Mawker	Mr. Carlyon.
Kate McTavish	Miss Agnes Birchenough.
Mary Moss	Miss Edith Wilson.
Mrs. Major Moss	Miss Gertrude Dore.

ACT I. ..... RECRUITS.
ACT II. ..... VETERANS.
ACT III. ..... MUTINEERS.

ON SATURDAY,
"PALACE OF TRUTH."

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Stage Box to admit 8	Rs. 32
Private Box to admit 4	,, 16
Orchestra Stalls	,, 4
Stalls	,, 3
Pit	,, 2
Back Seats	,, 1

Soldiers, Sailors, and Volunteers in uniform at half-price to Back seats.

Tickets to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8-30 p. m.; performance commences at 9 p. m.

STAGE MANAGER ..... Mr. H. R. TEESDALE.
MUSICAL DIRECTOR ... ,, A. J. LEVEY.

NOTICE.

ON account of the FLOWER SHOW the VICTORIA GARDENS will be CLOSED to the PUBLIC from the 4th to the 7th instant, both days inclusive.

J. H. GRANT,
Municipal Commissioner.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 3rd March 1880.

BUCHLY AND CO.

WE beg to inform you that Mr. JOHANN OSCAR GYSI and Mr. AUGUST KLEINJUNG have THIS DAY been ADMITTED PARTNERS in our Firm.

Manchester & Bradford, 1st January 1880.

THE NEW COLABA COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE following RESOLUTION, of which due notice has been received in terms of Clause 59 of the Company's Articles of Association, will be PROPOSED at the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS called for THURSDAY, the 11th day of March current, viz :—

That the words, "or of any other Company, Partnership, or person carrying on any business included among the objects of the Company," occurring in Clause 1 of Section 103 of the Articles of Association of the New Colaba Company, Limited, be omitted from the corresponding Section of the Articles of Association of the proposed Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited.

By Order of the Board,

J. HECTOR,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bruce Lane, Bombay, 3rd March 1880.

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WHALE BOAT FOR SALE.

A 6-OARED Clipper-built WHALE BOAT, of Pucka Teak, made in the Bombay Dockyard, and Copper-rivetted throughout, 18 feet long by 4½ ft. beam, with Anchor, Mast, Sail and Tackle, Awnings with Stanchions and Stanchions, 6 Ash Oars, Boat Hook, Rowlocks, Cushions, &c. complete, has never been used, and is in good order. Price Rs. 800.

Will be landed free of cost at Kurrachee, and can be seen at Kotree on application to

F. K. CUNLIFFE,
Chief Storekeeper I. V. S. Railway.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Kotree, 25th February 1880.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of HAUSIBAI, widow of JETHA HARIKISON, late of Bombay, Hindu, deceased.

VULUBH BOWJI, one of the Executors named in the Will ..... } Applicant.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an APPLICATION for PROBATE of the LAST WILL and TESTAMENT of the above-named deceased has been made to the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and Intestate Jurisdiction by the abovenamed Applicant, as one of the Executors named in the said Will, reserving the right of the Executors therein named to come in and apply for the same. ALL PERSONS CONCERNED therein, are hereby apprised thereof.—Dated this 1st day of March 1880.

BALKRISHNA & BHAGWANDAS,
Applicant's Attorneys.

P. BYRAMJEE, HOUSE AGENT.

TO BE LET, BUNGALOWS STILL AVAILABLE AT MATHERAN FOR THE PRESENT MARCH SEASON.

TO BE LET.

ROSE HILL, known as Col. Fuller's House, kept in most beautiful order, and well furnished, with a detached Bed, Dressing and Bath Room, last hot season occupied by Surgeon Major Lumsdain. Rent Rs. 600. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

KINLOCK'S HOUSE, well known for its admirable position. Rent Rs. 1,000. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE well known BUNGALOW known as ROBERTSON'S BUNGALOW, kept in First Class Style, containing Four Bed and Bath-rooms, and the beautiful verandah on the west is fitted out with stone flooring. Rent Rs. 1,000. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE SCOTT'S BUNGALOW, admired for its most pleasant situation, containing four Bed-rooms, two Dressing-rooms and four Bath-rooms, newly painted, and stylishly furnished with great taste, last season occupied by Colonel Macdonald. Rent Rs 800. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE BEE-HIVE, known as Mr. Arthur Crawford's Bungalow, once our well known and admired Municipal Commissioner. The house is built in a fashionable English style. Rent Rs. 1,000. For particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street, House Agent.

THE newly built Bungalow near the Chowk Point, known as SIR MUNGULDASS' BUNGALOW, once occupied by the Commander-in-Chief, and last season occupied by J. M'epherson, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Rent Rs. 800. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE well known ELPHINSTONE LODGE, once the residence of Lord Elphinstone, our former Governor of Bombay. Rent Rs. 1,200. Apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

THE Bungalow CAIRMORE, known as Justice Green's Bungalow, commanding the view of Bombay, and most prominently situate, last season occupied by H. Ling, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. Apply to

F. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

ALSO,

THE STONEHENGE	for Rs. 600
CRAIGIE BURN	,, 200
RED HOUSE	,, 250
MURRAY LODGE	,, 500
ARNOULD LODGE	,, 600
THE HERMITAGE	,, 800
ROSE COTTAGE	,, 400
TERRACE COTTAGE	,, 400
CAMA COTTAGE	,, 400
EWART LODGE	,, 400
COXSON'S LODGE	,, 500
FORREST LODGE	,, 500
HILL HOUSE	,, 400
FERNWOOD	,, 600
FLOWERCLIFFE LODGE	,, 800

Particulars for which, such as plans, lists of furniture, apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, the well-known Bungalow ALTAMONT, on Cumballa Hill, for rent and other particulars apply to

P. BYRAMJEE,
28, Meadow Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April next, the desirable UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW in Mazagon, now in the occupation of C. Poole, Esq. Rent Rs. 200. For further particulars apply to

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TO BE LET, on Malabar Hill, the southwest portion of the well-known Bungalow KALVILLE. It is an upper-storied Bungalow, containing Drawing, Dressing and four Bed-Rooms. For rent and other particulars apply to

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness, in the yard, (single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horse Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A handsome Bay Australian Charger, thoroughly broken in, quiet, and has constantly been ridden as a Cavalry Charger, Price Rs. 1,000.

A well-bred Chesnut Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-1 high, splendid paces and perfectly quiet to ride, Rs. 900.

A Brown Waler Gelding, 5 years old, good pedigree, quiet to ride, a good fencer, Rs. 1,000.

A pair of large Waler Geldings, 16-2 high, very handsome, a good match, and broken to harness, Rs. 2,600.

A powerful Black Waler Gelding, 7 years, up to 20 stone, perfectly quiet and steady in saddle, good jumper, Rs. 900.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 5 years, 15-3 high, fine goer in single harness, Rs. 800.

A Bay Waler Gelding, 6 years, 15-3 high, broken to harness. Rs 750.

A well bred Waler Gelding, 16 hands, a broken Charger, and quiet to ride, Rs. 700.

Also a number of fresh Walers just arrived.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 4th March 1880.

TREACHER & CO., LIMITED.

THE STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

OF the Company's business comprises WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the office of the man of business, the study of the litterateur, or the boudoir of the lady, and the following large and varied stock of PAPERS AND ENVELOPES, deserves special attention, having, after long experience, been selected by the management as most suited for use in the Indian Climate.

CASH PRICE LIST, MAY 1879.

IMPERIAL TREASURY STATIONERY.

Recommended as possessing many of the excellencies of a hand-made paper, combined with the best characteristics of a paper made by machine.

It is of medium roughness, just sufficiently glazed to render the passage of the pen agreeable; whilst its hardness, closeness, and evenness of texture ensure its availability for use during the wet season.

	Paper, box of 5 Quires. Thick Quality.	Extra Thick Quality.	Envelopes, box of 125. Oblong.	Square.
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Presents the advantages of agreeable surface, resistance to the action of damp, substantial texture, and availability for Inland and Overland Correspondence.

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A thin opaque Paper with water-lined ruling, suitable for Inland and Overland Postage.

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Large octavo, boxes containing 5 quires paper and 100 envelopes, Rs. 4-0.

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Of pleasing azure tint, agreeable surface, and adapted for Inland and Overland postage. Wrappers surmounted by the Arms of the City of Bombay.

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Large Octavo	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 1 2
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IMPERIAL TREASURY REPP STATIONERY.

In different tints, for invitations, &c., very fashionable for local correspondence.

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Cream laid, of double thick quality.

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Small Octavo	2 4	,, 2 0

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Small Octavo, Box containing 2 Quires Paper and 50 Envelopes ..... Rs. 2 4

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The peculiar artistic ornamentation of paper in use by the upper classes of Japan for ceremonial and complimentary purposes has suggested this beautiful style to the manufacturers.

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A combined Note Paper and Envelopes,

Albert, Box containing 50 Sheets ..... Rs. 2 4

CHIT STATIONERY.

Of good quality, at reasonable prices.

Paper, Packet of 5 Quires.		Envelopes, box of 100. Oblong.		Square.	
Ladies' Size	Rs. 0 14		Rs. 0 12		Rs. 0 14
Gentlemen's Size	Rs. 1 2	,,	0 14	,,	1 0

Papers and Envelopes Stamped with Customer's own Dies at Short Notice.

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MRS. MEDLEY, LADIES' MILLINER AND OUT-FITTER, MEADOW STREET,

BEGS to return her sincere thanks for the past favours she has received from the Ladies of Bombay and out-stations.

Mrs. M. now begs to draw their special attention to the fact that she has secured

FROM LONDON THE SERVICES OF
MADAM A MARIE,
A VERY EXPERIENCED
WEST-END COURT MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER,
WHO WAS WHILE IN LONDON UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF THE
ROYAL FAMILY OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
AND THE LEADING NOBILITY.

Mrs. M. Trusts that by STRICT ATTENTION to all orders entrusted to her to still merit the patronage that has hitherto been accorded to her.

Ladies' own material made up from the NEWEST LONDON AND PARIS STYLES.

N. B.—MADAM A MARIE attends business from the 24th instant.

From the 1st of March Mrs. Medley's business will be carried on under the style and designation of

MESDAMES MEDLEY ET CIE.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS PASSING THROUGH BOMBAY.

ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always on hand a large assortment of Kit, suitable for a Journey by Sea or Land at all seasons of the year. Clothing of all kinds can be made to measure in a few hours.

A visit to our well-known Establishment we respectfully solicit.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Sleeping or Early Morning Dress Suits	10-0 to 15 0	Linen Fezed Collars, per dozen	0 12	English Feather Pillows, each	7 8
India Tweed Suits, very useful	30 0	Best all Linen Collars, per dozen	6 8	English Horse Hair, each	7 8
Blue Serge Suits, very use ul	30 0	Cambric Handkerchiefs, from p.doz.	5 0	Travelling Cotton Pillows, each	2 0
Warm Angola, very durable	40 0	Cotton Socks, from per dozen	3 8	Air Pillows, each	7 8
Dressing Gowns, from	10 0	Warm Angola Socks, from per doz.	21 0	Canvas Shoes, per pair	6 8
Overcoats and Inverness Capes, from	35 0	Sun Umbrellas, each	6 8	Leather Slippers	4 8
Printed French Pyjamas, six for	16 8	Alpaca do. do.	3 0	Travelling Ba

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, MAR. 3, 1880.

YESTERDAY'S London telegrams quote a decline of ⅛ in Consols, which are now quoted at 97⅞, but French Rentes, according to Reuter, have advanced to 116¾. Enfaced Rupee Paper is unchanged at £79 for Fours and £84-10 for Fours-and-a-half.

Coffee and Cocoannut Oil are unchanged in value, but in Seeds a decline of 1s. per qtr. is reported in Calcutta Linseed to arrive, but other quotations are unaltered. In White descriptions of Wheat a decline of 6d. per qtr. is reported all round, Red is unchanged. The Metal market is easier; prices of Copper and Spelter have given way 10s. per ton.

The Manchester Piece Goods market, according to the public telegrams, was quiet at previous prices, but private advices are less favourable and report a partial decline of 1d. per piece in Goods and ⅛d. per lb. in Yarn.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, sales 7,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. In spot prices the only change is a decline of 1-16d. per lb. in "Good Fair" and "Good" Oomrawuttee. From New York ready Mid. Uplands comes unaltered at 13 1-16 cents, but May shipment has declined from 13·32 to 13·29 cents per lb., although the receipts at the ports yesterday were considerably less than on the corresponding day last year. To date the receipts give the following comparisons:—

	1880.	1879.	1878
Yesterday's Receipts	12,800	20,000	17,000
Four days' do.	42,000	59,000	60,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	4,230,000	3,871,000	3,618,000

Bar Silver is quoted by Reuter at 51¾d. per oz., an apparent decline of ¼d. per oz., but private advices generally gave this quotation yesterday.

EXCHANGE has been quiet to-day. There has probably been more done in Bank Paper than private Bills, but yet we close fairly steady both here and in Calcutta, notwithstanding the fall of ⅛d. per oz. in Silver reported by Reuter this morning, but which appears to have been fully anticipated by the Banks yesterday.

It seems probable that Council Bills will realise 1s. 7⅛d. for the whole amount offered, in which case there may be no further decline in ready exchange, while rates may continue to rule rather higher for forward delivery. To-day's closing quotations are as follows:—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7 29-32d.	per Rupee.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 8d.	,,
Credits 3 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8⅛ to 5 32d.	,,
Documents 3 ,, ,,	... 1s. 8 3-16d.	,,
France 3 ,, ,,	.. 2·12	,,

On Calcutta rates are, we quote, 1-16 per cent. premium for demand drafts, and 60 days' sight ⅛ per cent. discount.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.—The market is quiet at Rs. 95¼ for Fours and Rs. 102½ for Fours-and-a-half.

SHARES.—There is very little doing in the bazaar with the exception of some little enquiry for Bombay's amongst Bank shares, and for Ice Company's amongst Miscellaneous Shares. In Press Companies there is an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars and Mofussils. There is little enquiry for Spinning and Weaving Companies' scrip, and rates, if anything, have a downward tendency.

COTTON has again been dull and prices are almost unchanged. The arrivals yesterday were large, amounting to 10,000 bales, consisting chiefly of Mowa and Bhownuggar descriptions, the total for the week now being 24,760 bales. With our arrivals in this scale before Broach comes to market in any quantity, it follows that we may look for very large supplies before the end of the month, when Broach will be coming in freely, when the arrivals from Bhownugger will be increasing, and Dholera and Wadwan also coming in. Judging from the present position of the Cotton market at home it seems unlikely that rates here can be maintained, although the drop in Exchange has favoured dealers up to the present time. To-day's quotations are:—

Good Comrawuttee.....Rs. 240 F. P. Ready.
,, M. G. Broach..... ,, 251 All March dely.
,, Mowa and Bhownuggar ,, 243 Ready.
,, ,, ,, ,, 240 April delivery.

SEEDS are steady at previous quotations.

FREIGHTS.—Engagements were made this morning in the Regular Liners for Liverpool at 33s. 9d. per ton up to 24th inst. and, but at the close there is rather a firmer feeling and 35s. per ton is asked. For immediate shipment there is a fair enquiry at 37s. 6d. to 38s. 9d. per ton. For the Continent rates are strong at 42s. 6d. per ton for Marseilles and Genoa and 45s. per ton for Trieste and Venice.

PIECE GOODS continue very quiet, but rates are nominally unchanged, notwithstanding less favourable accounts from home, as the decline in Exchange during the last few days more than counteracts the benefit to be derived from lower prices in Manchester.

COALS steady and unchanged.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	124
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	715
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 do	680
Bank of Madras	60,000	500	all	3 do	640
National Bank of India..	37,320	£20	£12-10	6 do	104

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New)..	4,000	3,000	all	15 ps*	975
Frere Land and Pier Co., Limited	7,500	150		4 p.s	120
Masagon Land	1,750	2 000	1,000	20 p.s	275
Fort Canning Land Company, Limited ..	6,000	1,400		15 p.	177½

* Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 28th Feb. 1880.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	52,818	0	0
Merchandize	1,11,124	0	0
Telegraph.....	740	0	0
Other Receipts	2,000	0	0
Total Rs....	1,66,691	0	0

Corresponding week in February 1879.

Open, 444 miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	50,266	0	0
Merchandize	1,53,961	0	0
Telegraph.....	402	0	0
Other Receipts	345	0	0
Total Rs.....	2,04,974	0	0
Decrease Rs.....	38,283	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE SCHOONER HAUSA, 238 tons, Captain G. Gordt, will sail to-day for Zanzibar, with a general cargo and four passengers.

THE S. S. LINHOPE, 1509 tons, Captain D. Blackinlaw, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (31st Jan.), with a cargo of 2,632 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's S. BURMAH, 875 tons, Captain W. Walter, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Kathywar Coast and Kurrachee brought general cargo and the following passengers:—From London—Miss Prince, Miss Mase, Miss Jornay, Mr. T. G. Maidment, and Mr. Adamson. From Kurrachee.—Captain Colderson. From Veraval:—Mr. Dewchund; and 258 deck from different ports.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's s. s. COCONADA, 547 tons, Captain A. Morris, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—For Kurrachee, Col. Pemberton, Major Blowers, Captain Mc Lendden, Major Coles, Col Sibthorpe, Mr. S. Schumacher, Lieut. Col. Durand, Mr. Moroba Janba, Mrs Middleton and 3 children, and one Comst. Clerk. For Bussorah.—Rev. W. F. Bainbridge, and Mr C. Howard. For Kohat, Mr Hoosein Habib; and for different ports 133 deck.

THE P. and O. Co's s. s. ADRIA, 780 tons, Captain J. B. Chapman, which arrived in harbour on the 2nd inst. from Hongkong (9th Feb.), brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—61 packages Cassia roots, 93 packages tea, 1 case fans, 48 packages matting, 1,395 bags sugar, 229 packages umbrellas, 139 packages sugarcandy, 17 packages sundries, 2,009 packages Chinaware, 71 cases preserves, 38 cases glass bangles, 1 case silk piece goods, 3 boxes white copper, and 100 packages silk.—From Singapore—50 packages gamboir, 30 packages dammer 11 packages oil, 71 packages copper, and 770 Nos. planks. From Penang—1,590 bags sugar.

ARRIVALS.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
3	Linhope (s).....	Blacklaw	Cardiff, Jan 31.
	Sumatra (s).....	Briscoe	Venice, Feb 6.
	Antonia (s).....	Seaborne	Liverpool, Jan 31.

DEPARTURES.

Mar.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
3	Agnes Oswald.....	McGibbon.....	Rangoon.
	Cocoanada (s)	Morris	P Gulf via Kurrachee.

The schooner Hausa, Gordt, to Zanzibar, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loadin yesterday:—
Steamer Leo, to Marseilles and Genoa.
Steamer Burmah, to K Coast and Kurrachee.
Steamer Chupra, to Rangoon via Cochin.

CALCUTTA.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
27 Sindia (s).....Stone .....Bombay, Feb 17.
,, Orpheus .....Glass .....Rio de Janeiro, Dec 19.

DEPARTURES.
Feb. 27.—Ship Fiona, Barque W H Besse.
Feb. 29.—Steamer Punjaub. Barque Cingalese.

MADRAS.

Feb. ARRIVALS.
29 Scootra(s)..... ..... Calcutta, and N P.
Mari Gertrude(s)..... ..... Bombay.

Feb. DEPARTURE.
128 Merkara (s)..... ..... Calcutta.
,, Howick (s)..... ..... Akyab.
29 Rajpootana (s) .... Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Britannia s—8 coils iron wire rope, Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co: 100 boxes bar soap, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan: 837 bundles hoop iron, Volkart Brothers.
Clan Fraser s—14 packages clocks, Merwanjee Cursetjee: 22 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Dadabhoy.
Trentham Hall s—10 casks hardware, Hassumally Lallmeva: 2 cases cotton hall thread, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan: 3 cases glassware, Soomar Veera.

FROM LONDON.

William Burkett s—2 cases sherry wine, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Zambesi s—15 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Clan Alpine s—25 cases sherry, Cutler, Palmer and Co.
Sumatra s—17 cases provisions, The Agra Bank.

FROM NAPLES.

Arabia s—2 cases still wine and 1 cask claret, C Grondona.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Arabia s—25 cases brandy, D P Batha and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Trentham Hall s—975 cwts linseed, P Chrystal and Co: 75 bale: wool, Pestonjee Dorabjee: 100 bales wool, Ralli Brothers: 360 bales cotton, John Marshall: 300 bales cotton, Wallace and Co: 62 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co: 50 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy: 54 bales wool, Burjewan Vussonjee: 50 bales cotton, Jaitha Runchore.
Thessaly s—2 bales coloured yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co: 400 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers: 75 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee.
Franconia s—273¾ cwts myrabolams, Soorjee Jewandass.

FOR LONDON.

Ocean King s—3,201 cwts linseed, Killick, Nixon and Co: 200 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co: 14½ cwts moye teeth, Ebram Passiance: 50 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 25 cwts indigo, Sallabhoy Mahamedbhoy.
Mongolia s—21 bales skins, Davidass Morlidhur: 33 bales skins, Shaik Woodmanally T N M and Co: 13 bales skins, Syed Ahmed Meera and Co: 23 bales skins, Mahamedally and Co: 12 bales skins, P M Syed Shirajoodin and Co: 9 bales skins, Poona H A C M Sahib and Co: 22 bales hides and skins, Adam Mohidin and Co: 12 bales skins, Yusa A S M Salub and Co: 13½ cwts E teeth, Nanchund Jewarchund: 12½ cwts E teeth, Surrift Durveshi.

FOR NEW YORK.

Trentham Hall s—4 bales woolen carpets, Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Granville s—470 cwts bones, Sigg Sulzer and Co: 500 cwts myrabollams, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Arago s—800 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 500 bales cotton, Georgee, Lockhart and Co.
Euxine s—270 cwts bones, Natha Essa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Mary Louisa s—130 cwts buffalo horns, and 100 bales cotton, Volkart, Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Vespasian s—300 bales cotton, D Macfadyen and Co; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.
Timavo s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 50 bales cotton, cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Timavo s—50 bales cotton, Kunkler, Singer and Co.
Vespasian s—100 bales cotton, Volkart, Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Mary Louisa s—100 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

FOR SMYRNA.

Timavo s—7½ cwts coffee and 15 cwts pepper, L Singer and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

Timavo s—35¼ cwts coffee and 23 cwts tamarind, Aga Syed Mirza.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khandalla s—96 bales cotton, Ramjeedass Luckmedass: 100 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co; 97 bales cotton, Ramgopall Foolchund.

FOR HONGKONG.

Geelong s—59 bales cotton, Goolamhoosein Janmahamed: 158 bales cotton, Currimbhoy Ebram: 395 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
BOMBAY, 2nd March 1880.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 a.m., 4 p.m and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·912
Temperature of the Air	77·7
Wet Bulb Thermometer	71·5
Dew Point	68·7
Relative humidity of Air	·746
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded= 8.	0·8
Maximum temperature of air (read at 3 p.m.).....	83·2
Minimum do. do. (ead at 10 a.m.)	71·6
General Direction of Wind*.....	NNE, E, WNW, NW, NNW.
Covenant of wind in 24 hours*	194.

* From midnight to midnight.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 2.

Anderson, Surg Major, on duty, from Mhow.
Bell, Lieut, 4th Bombay Cavalry, on sick leave, from Peshawar.
Wilkins, Lieut Genl, R E, on leave, from Poona.
Ward, Major, R H A, on duty, from Mhow.
Gillespie, Lieut Col, Asst Adjt Gl for Musketry, on duty, from Poona.

MARCH 3.

Walker, Quarter Master, R A, on duty, from Morar.
Eyre, Surg, on duty, from Secundrabad.
Mackenzie, Lieut, 2nd Sind Horse, from leave, from England.
Cookson, Surg Major, from leave, from England.
Murray, Quarter Master, 51st Light Infantry, on sick leave, from Sated Sung.
Nelson, Lieut, Gen Staff Dept, on duty, from Mhow.
Gunn, Quarter Master, R A, on duty, from Lucknow.
Kelly, Captain, 40th Foot, on duty, from Shahjehanpore.
Miller, Surg, on duty, from Bellary.
Kellie, Surg Major, on duty, from Morar.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 2.

Gordon, Lieut, 20th Bombay N I, from leave, to Baroda.

MARCH 3.

Alexander, Captain, Asst Inspr of Musketry, on duty, to Mhow.

PUNJAB GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, FEB. 21.)

The services of Ghulam Mohiuddin, Tehsildar, on Special Duty in the Khyber, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Foreign Department.

Major Conolly, Officiating Judicial Assistant, Peshawar, is placed on special political duty in the Khyber, vice Mr Cunningham.

The services of the undermentioned officers are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, for employment on special duty in Afghanistan:—

Mr A F D Canningham, Political Officer, Khyber.
Mr G C Walker, Assistant Commissioner, Kohat.
Sirdar Jewa Ali Khan, Extra Assistant Commissioner, Rawal-Pindi.
Mr E H S Clarke, Extra Assistant Commissioner.

THE ARMY.

WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL, 13th February, 1880.

Ordnance Store Department, Deputy Commissary-General William Langton Penno is placed on the Retired List, with the honorary rank of Commissary-General.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services during the Zulu Campaign of of 1879.

BREVET.

To be Colonels.—Lieut-Col C M Clarke, C B, 57th Foot, Lieut-Col W D Bond, 58th Foot. Lieut Col R M Rogers, VC, 90th Foot.

To be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major J M Gurnell Tongue, 24th Foot.

To be Majors.—Captain C L Harvey, 71st Foot, Captain H S, 3rd Dragoon Guards, Captain W S Hamilton, 99th Foot, Captain H R Viscount Downe, 2nd Life Guards, Captain H M E Brunker, 26th Foot, Captain C W Murray, 61st Foot.

THE NAVY.

ADMIRALTY, 10*th February* 1880.

Navigating Sub-Lieut Hubert Heath Sabben has been promoted to the rank of Navigating Lieutenant in Her Majesty's Fleet.

Chief Engineer George Charles Scholes has been placed on the Retired List of his rank from the 1st instant.

The undermentioned engineers have been placed on the Retired List from the dates stated against their names:—

Engineer Joseph Beaumont Firth, from the 3rd instant, with permission to assume the rank and title of Chief Engineer.

Engineer James Frazer, from the 6th instant. Engineer William Parford Pitt, from the 6th instant.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO., OF HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA,

HAVE the pleasure of announcing that MR. A. MENIST, Oculist's Optician, of Amsterdam and London, has APPOINTED them AGENTS for the SALE of his CELEBRATED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, &c., &c.

The reason they have for accepting the Agency is as follows:—

Having tried to procure, regardless of expense, in all the CHIEF TOWNS OF ENGLAND AND ALL LARGE CITIES, Pebbles and Frames equal to those produced by MR. MENIST, AND HAVE TOTALLY FAILED TO APPROACH THEM.

One of the chief essentials in good Spectacles is to place the Pebbles before the eyes in a proper position and at a proper distance according to the particular defect of sight being treated Ill-made and loosely jointed frames, by causing a displacement of the Pebbles, entirely alter their focal power, and so injure the eyes, for this reason Mr. Menist makes his frames of Gold and Silver only, which have been found by experience the best adapted metals for the purpose, possessing the necessary temper, without being liable to oxydise in use. Steel Frames he does not make, considering that they are not calculated to do justice to his Pebbles, and his object being to secure, as nearly as possible, perfection, not cheapness, though in a climate like India, it is doubtful if there would be any economy in Steel, as it corrodes so quickly and has to be renewed so often, to say nothing of the discomfort and injury to the sight. Aluminium cannot be used, because it stains the skin by contact, leaving a black mark that will not wash out.

His Non-Pressure Eye-glasses are so well made that you may twist the Spring in any direction without breaking it, neither is there the slightest pressure when wearing, nor the least mark remaining when removed.

His 12-LENSE DUCHESSE, all in Aluminium, are as powerful as Field-Glasses and are all Achromatic.

His Field, Marine, and Opera-Glasses may be used for hours without causing the eye to aches.

Messrs. M. and Co. have made arrangement to receive their patients in a PRIVATE ROOM, it being hardly possible to test and suit the eye sight without such convenience. Mr. Menist has left them instruments, which enables them to test each eye separately, it being frequently the case that one eye requires a different accommodation to the other, as well in magnifying as diminishing powers. Messrs. M. and Co. have received valuable information from Mr. Menist, by which to suit the eyesight.

Pamphlets can be had on application.

GRAEFENBERG MARSHALL'S UTERINE CATHOLICON,

Known and used for over Thirty Years by the most cultivated and refined among women. Physicians of great ability are now using this medicine in their practice for FEMALE WEAKNESS, and all complaints to which women are subject. It cures NERVOUSNESS, GENERAL DEBILITY, encourages the APPETITE, and assists nature in restoring the system to a perfectly healthy condition. Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

GRAEFENBERG COMPANY, NEW YORK,
Agents in Bombay:
B. S. MADON & Co.
NOWROJEE BOMANJEE & Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

KENNARD—February 6th, at St. Albans, Herts, the wife of Hammond Kennard, of a son.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

MACARTNEY—February 22th, at Malegaon, the wife of the Rev. F. G. Macartney, C. M. S., of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

RODGERS—February 22nd, at Serampore, Christian Sutherland Rodgers, formerly Commander of H. M.'s Steamer Celerity, aged 61 years.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

THE time is rapidly approaching when the military position in Afghanistan must again command a large share of public attention. Already we are told are the snows melting which for so long have sealed up in their entrenchments—across the frontier—the forces of the Indian Empire, and in their villages the followers of Mahomed Jan, now the popular hero of the Afghan tribes. In a few days, then, will that period have arrived to which both parties in Afghanistan have been looking forward with anxious interest—the period when active operations in the field will be again practicable. When Mahomed Jan abandoned the siege of Sherpur and relieved General Roberts's army from its humiliating position, the Afghan leader was careful to spread throughout the country his version of the events of the preceding fortnight. He represented that the Ghazis of Afghanistan had driven the Kaffir invader to his entrenchments, from whence, although possessed of all the appurtenances of modern warfare, he dared not emerge while the tribesmen remained in Kabul. That the English were not again exterminated, as in 1841, was owing entirely, proclaimed the Afghan general, to the fact that he possessed no cannon. Without cannon all that the gathered tribes could do was to idly look on while their food lasted. And so they, of their own accord, but not under compulsion, dispersed to their homes until such time as Mahomed Jan could announce that he was prepared to resume the attack, to again drive the British into Sherpur; but to assail them there, and force them into capitulation by the aid of guns brought from Ghazni and from Herat. Such is the story that has gone from one end of the country to the other, so that as soon as the snows clear away, must we, on our side, be prepared to demonstrate to the people of Afghanistan their utter inability to withstand British power. The telegram which we publish this morning announces that the popular leader has ordered the troops to be in readiness for an immediate advance upon Kabul. Two divisions are specified, and one is said to consist of four regiments of infantry and two of cavalry, with thirteen guns, while the second consists of four thousand men with two guns. Two thousand mining instruments are also said to have been collected—a fact which seems to indicate an intention to besiege Sherpur this time in due form. This movement is now too late. Had the force which Mahomed Jan led against General Roberts in December been so well provided with guns, it is hard to say what might have happened. But now the force under the British General is so well entrenched and so well supplied with ammunition, it is besides so well apprised of the fact that it is about to be attacked, that a *coup de main* against it has really no chance of success, and the well known deficiencies of the Afghan commissariat will prevent any prolonged operations at so great a distance from the points of supply. After a fortnight's desultory fighting on the hills around Kabul, Mahomed Jan will certainly have to submit to the necessity of allowing his forces to march away once more to seek for food, and the second attempt upon General Roberts's Division will end as did the first. The real business of the campaign will then commence, when we in our turn will take the initiative.

It may, therefore, be interesting to summarise our present military position and to show what preparations have been, and are being made for the overthrow and defeat of the hostile party which has its headquarters at Ghazni. That duty it is now known has been entrusted to General Sir Donald Stewart and to the forces under him. At Kabul the troops with General Roberts are not mobilised. During the siege the transport animals were placed on a reduced allowance of food; the weather was severe, and already rendered almost unserviceable by the hurried march from the Shutargardan, the wretched beasts were soon quite unfit for active work in the field. So taking advantage of a break in the weather, the General, so soon as the enemy dispersed, sent down to Peshawur the greater portion of his transport, with orders that the mules and ponies should be fed up and recruited during the winter. At Peshawur the animals, we learn, still remain; moreover, neither General Bright's Division in the Jallalabad valley, nor General Ross's Reserve Division at Peshawur have been provided with sufficient transport to thoroughly mobilize them. It will consequently be clear that the armies of the Khyber and Kurrum are not in a position to undertake the task of overthrowing Mahomed Jan. For, if General Roberts were to move to the attack of Ghazni, it would necessitate the advance of General Bright's troops as far as Kabul and of General Ross's division to Gandamak—military operations which at present are not practicable. So in their difficulty the Government of India—not for the first time—have turned towards Kandahar and towards Bombay. At the former point—thanks to the energy of the Governor of Bombay and of General Stewart—is a Division of thoroughly seasoned troops, ready in transport and in efficiency to "go anywhere and do anything." Moreover, it was becoming high time that the regiments which had been in the field—some of them for over two years—should be relieved. The two British corps now at Kandahar have served more than their allotted time in India, and the native corps have been kept away from their homes and from furlough for a longer period than was fair to the men. So the Government of India have been forced into a course which this journal has steadily advocated from the commencement of the war; they decided to place in the hands of the Government of Bombay and of the Bombay army the entire control of military operations in Western Afghanistan. This Presidency, in short, has been ordered to take over Kandahar from General Stewart and from the Bengal troops under him, which, being thoroughly mobilised, will then be free to retire upon India *via* Ghazni and the Kurrum or not unlikely by Dera Ismail Khan—attacking Mahomed Jan on the way and capturing for the third time in the history of the British army, the historical fortress where the Afghan leader has fixed his head-quarters.

The above is the whole plan of the approaching campaign. There is no intention at present of moving upon Herat. Kandahar will be held by General Phayre and the Bombay troops with outposts probably at Ghirisk and Khelat-i-Ghilzai, but with that will end the duties of the regiments now on their way from this Presidency to the front; and the day that sees General Phayre take over Kandahar will see General Stewart on his way back to India via Ghazni, and with very much the same kind of work to carry through as that which confronted General Nott in 1842. The march will probably begin some time next month, and in the meantime General Roberts, after resisting and failing the impending attack by Mahomed Jan, will prepare to co-operate, if need be from Kabul, but it is not anticipated that he will be called upon to do anything more than open up communications between Kabul and Ghazni when the Kandahar Division has arrived there.

Whether the hostile movement in Afghanistan will collapse with Mahomed Jan's defeat and the capture of Ghazni is an open question. Too probably that individual will simply move northwards towards Balkh to raise up there the standard of independence. But at all events we are reliably informed that the Government of India hope to terminate the war one way or another before October next, by which time our troops will all have retired to their positions along the new scientific frontier, which will be advanced to Jallalabad on one side and to Kandahar and Khelat-i-Ghilzai on the other.

THE statements of the Government with respect to the question of giving over Herat to Persia are somewhat perplexing. The *Times* three weeks ago announced, in the middle of an article on another subject, that the English Government had "released Persia from the treaty engagement of 1857, by which Persia bound herself not to take possession of Herat." In the evening Lord Granville and Lord Hartington asked the Ministers for an explanation of this statement. Lord Beaconsfield said that there was "no foundation whatever" for the statement in the *Times*, but that communications had been made from the Court of Persia referring to the north-east frontier of that country, although nothing had been concluded on the matter, and it would be inconvenient and injurious to the interests of the nation that the character of the communications should be made known. Sir Stafford Northcote's answer, though short, was much more explicit. He said "there have been communications received from the Government of Persia on the subject, and it has been a matter of consideration. We have not yet come to any agreement, and we could not, without inconvenience at the present time, make any statement on the subject." These answers, the *Times* very naturally held, confirmed its statement, the material accuracy of which it maintained, while it deprecated incurring any fresh responsibilities in that part of the world. Subsequently the subject was again mentioned in both Houses of Parliament. Lord Beaconsfield volunteered a statement by way of explanation, his former remarks having, he said, been misunderstood. He stated that "during the time that the Government were endeavouring to settle matters with respect to Afghanistan, communications reached then not unfrequently from the Persian Government, but they led to no result. With regard to the specific statement that Her Majesty's Government had released Persia from her treaty obligations not to enter Herat, all he had to say was, that it was entirely inaccurate." In the House of Commons, another question was put to Sir Stafford Northcote on the subject, and he replied that no treaty had been signed in respect to Herat; and that it was at present impossible to make any further statement. There is very little doubt that the statement of the *Times* is substantially true, and that the giving up of Herat to Persia, if not absolutely arranged, is in course of negotiation. The project has been talked of for some time, and was openly advocated by Sir Henry Rawlinson in his article in the current number of the *Nineteenth Century* to which we have before alluded. There is likely to be a hot discussion on the matter, judging from the tone of the English press. The *Daily News* protests that having waged two wars for the sole purpose of preventing Herat from falling into the hands of Persia, it would be "an unparalleled abuse of the treaty-making power of the Crown," to hand over the town to Persia by an agreement of which nothing was known till it was concluded; and other Liberal writers contend that such a step would be certain to eventually involve us in a war with Russia. The St. Petersburg papers remark on the "want of fixity" of the policy of England, who, after opposing what has been for half a century a tradition of Russian policy—the restitution of Herat to Persia—is now abandoning her former views out of jealousy towards Russia. It is believed in some quarters that the Government intend practically to guarantee Persia against an attack by Russia. To-day's telegrams state that the Persians have offered to pay Ayub Khan nine lakhs to deliver Herat up to the Shah. The bribe has been apparently refused, but the fact that it has been offered appears to confirm the statement that Persia has, as a matter of fact, been freed from her treaty obligations with respect to Herat.

THERE is a very general feeling that the devotion to duty and heroic deaths of Captain Stuart, Mr. Mowbray, the clerk, and the engineers of the Vingorla should be suitably commemorated. The widows of three of those who perished are quite unprovided for and an influential committee is being formed to raise a fund for them. Sir Munguldass Nuthoobhoy with prompt generosity led the way in this matter by forwarding us a sum of Rs. 250 for the heroic captain's unfortunate widow. As Sir Munguldass truly said the captain of the ill-fated steamer sacrificed his life in saving the lives of his passengers and crew. It is the point of honour of every British captain to be the last man to leave a sinking ship, and the public are never slow to testify their admiration of the heroism thus displayed in the only way in which practical expression can be usefully given to the general feeling. And while doing what is possible for the widow of Captain Stuart, the widows of the chief engineer Byrne and the second engineer Weldon must not be forgotten. The subscription ought to be for the benefit of all three, and the committee could apportion between them the sum collected.

THE LOSS OF THE S. S. VINGORLA.

RESCUE OF THE CHIEF OFFICER AND TWO PASSENGERS.

A TELEGRAM was received by Mr. Mackay, Agent of the B. I. S. N. Company, late on Tuesday night, from Kurrachee, announcing that the Anchor Line steamer Britannia, which left Bombay on Saturday for Kurrachee, and was sighted near the scene of the disaster by both the Malda and Chilka, picked up the chief officer of the Vingorla, Mr. Conroy, and two native passengers.

WE have received from our Kurrachee correspondent giving in a vivid account of the terrible sufferings endured by some of the survivors from the wreck of the Vingorla. The annals of shipwreck contain few more thrilling incidents than those described by the native who, through a long night and a still longer day, clung for dear life to the frail support of a floating plank, hoping against hope that he would be seen and picked up by a passing vessel. The telegram is as follows:—

KURRACHEE, MARCH 3.

Great excitement prevails among the native traders here owing to the loss of the Vingorla. All their consignments were uninsured, and one lakh is roughly estimated as the approximate aggregate value.

The Britannia, which arrived yesterday, picked up the chief officer, one native post master, and Bunia. The former knows very little about the wreck. He says he was called by the engineer at 10 p.m. and was informed that there was water in the main deck. The pumps were set to work, but the vessel sank at half past eleven. When the captain was last seen he was walking aft. The native post-master, who is engaged for Kabul, and who was picked up by the Britannia, says:—"I was one of a party of seven ordered for the front, and I as were second class passengers. The weather was quite fine when we left Bombay and it continued so. I was in my cabin with others, when we were alarmed by water rushing a foot deep into it. No shocks had previously been felt, but the crew were crying out that the ship was filling. When we went out we waited anxiously for the boats to be lowered. But the captain tried to reassure us by saying there was no danger. We (that is the second class passengers) asked to be taken off in another boat, but the captain refused our request. When the ship was sinking we in despair lowered a boat with the assistance of some of the crew, but this boat was instantly overloaded with a rush of deck passengers who jumped frantically in and swamped it. As I feared this would be the case I laid hold of a chain which was hanging at the steamer's side. Shortly afterwards the vessel sank bow first, and I leaped from her but was carried down in the vortex along with some others who either jumped or were sucked down. I rose after a short interval, and in rising my back struck a large plank, and I held on to it, and soon afterwards a Bunia and Purdasi contrived to get to the plank, but died next morning. Another Bunia floated on some pieces of wreck and got to the plank. About 6 a.m. or half past six on Sunday the chief officer, Mr. Conroy, who was clinging to a floating spar changed from it to my plank. During the whole of this day we were under water without seeing any chance of rescue. About half past five o'clock we saw the spars and the smoke of the steamer Britannia afar off. As she neared us I contrived to signal her with my *dooputta*, but we were not seen. We then in our despair managed jointly to raise a great cry, and happily we were heard. The steamer stopped and lowered a boat which picked us up, and we were saved. Previous to ten o'clock on the night of the wreck there was no warning of a leak. I felt no shock. There was an unsuccessful attempt to lighten the Vingorla. She seemed heavily laden. It was dark when she sunk. I heard great cries—the cries of drowning people and the shrieking of women and children when the steamer went down. Many of these were going to the different coast ports in Guzerat. We were on the water from 10 on Saturday night and all Sunday. I have no idea as to the cause of the leak."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE'S CANDIDATURE.

THE following is the full text of Sir Richard Temple's electioneering address:—

To the electors East Worcestershire.

GENTLEMEN:—I am about to ask for the favour of your suffrages at the coming Election of Parliamentary representatives for East Worcestershire in the Conservative interest.

I should hardly have ventured to address you had I not been already honoured with an assurance that my candidature will be approved by the Conservative party in the County.

Though now unavoidably addressing you from a distance, I am arranging to return home immediately, resigning my present office under the Crown in the hope of becoming one of your representatives. The fact of my having so long served the Government in an important part of the British Empire will, I trust, be held to justify my ambition to serve you in Parliament.

An attentive study of public affairs has convinced me that the interests of the country are best secured by the maintenance of those Principles which are advocated and sustained by the Conservative party. My heart, therefore, is with that Conservative cause which is so dear to you; with that policy which promotes sound and rational progress consistently with the preservation of that Constitution and those Establishments, those traditions and associations, which have helped to make England what she is.

Looking on the one hand to the many national improvements which the Conservative party has introduced or supported in recent times—improvements, commercial, electoral, educational, social, and sanitary—and on the other hand to the firm resistance which it has offered to proposals of an extreme or inexpedient character, I am anxious to join it in pursuing the same wise and patriotic course in the future.

If I shall be so fortunate as to become one of your representatives, you may depend on my strenuous efforts to promote all moderate and judicious measures conformable to those Conservative principles which you approve, and to oppose measures or proposals of a contrary description.

In respect to some of the Foreign Affairs of England I may, when an opportunity is afforded me, be able to offer such explanations and information as may prove interesting to you. Meanwhile, I duly observe the various interests of the United Kingdom, which in part depend on the safety and integrity of its widespread dominions abroad, and on the adequate maintenance of its armaments by sea and land. I especially refer to the extension of trade, the opening of markets for manufactures, the support of a growing population, and the employment of a fast accumulating capital.

If through your kindness I have the privilege of being one of your representatives, I will give my earnest personal attention, whenever it may be required, for the advancement of the local affairs of Worcestershire, a County to which it is my pride to belong,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BAR SILVER AND EXCHANGE.
LATEST LONDON QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, MARCH 3, 5 P. M.

At the weekly biddings for Council drafts upon India this afternoon tenders at 1s. 7⅞d., received nine per cent., all above that in full.

It is notified that the amount to be offered next week is 45 lakhs.

Bar Silver closed at 51⅞d. per ounce, weak.

Four per cent. Rupee paper, 79 ; Four-and-a-half ditto, 84⅝.

IMMEDIATE ADVANCE ON KABUL ANNOUNCED.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

KABUL, Feb. 29.—News received to-day from Ghazni states that Mahomed Jan has sent Rs. 500 to his brother, Mir Butcha, Rs. 1,000 to Sirwar Khan, and Rs. 1,000 to Gholam Jan, the son of Mir Sahibzada, with orders to have the troops ready to march on Kabul immediately. Mir Butcha advances from Shasgao, five miles north of Sherdahun Pass, it is stated, with six regiments from Ghazni, two of which are cavalry, and 13 guns. Mir Butcha has 4,000 men, composed of Karat-i-Suliman Kheyls, and Laraki Ghilzais, and four guns. Two thousand mining implements have been procured from Turmal, in the Karoti country. Mahomed Jan has received a letter from Gholam Hyder, stating that Abdul Rahman has reached Takht-i-Pul, in Afghan Turkistan, eight miles from Balkh, and summoned Gholam Hyder there.

PERSIA AND HERAT.

Correspondence has been interchanged between Ayub Khan at Herat and Abdul Rahman. The former is stated to have received a communication from the Shah, offering him nine crores of rupees to surrender Herat. He sent the proposal to Abdul Rahman, who counselled him to decline the bribe, and to hold Herat.

THE MUSTAUFI'S MISSION.

Mustaufi Habibula Khan is now at Ghazni, making every exertion to persuade Mahomed Jan to allow Musa Khan to return with him to Kabul, but without success. Numbers of Maliks and headmen in Ghazni are detained by Mahomed Jan to summon Ghazis when required. Efforts are being made in Logar to enlist old sepoys of the Afghan army. Mir Said Khan is said to be strengthening Istalif with sungars and breastworks.

KABUL DEFENCES.

Rapid progress is being made with the Siah Sung fort. Accommodation is prepared for 500 men. The proposed armament is—two forty-pounder Armstrongs, two eighteen-pounder and two nine-pounder field guns. The Asmai fort is prepared to hold 160 men.

THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF NOT GOING TO THE FRONT.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

Sir Frederick Haines has abandoned the idea of taking the field in person. It is believed he will accompany the Viceroy, who is expected at Lahore about the middle of March to remain till the middle of April. Neither Lord Lytton nor Sir Frederick Haines will proceed further than Lahore.

Major Chambers, 42nd N. I., has been appointed to command the Cooly Corps in the Naga expedition.

Colonel Macgregor's staff pay is sanctioned at Rs. 1,000.

Captain McKean, Inniskillings, has proceeded to join the staff of General Maude, Commanding at Rawal Pindi.

GENERAL MASSY.

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

KABUL, March 1.—General Massy left for Peshawur to-day. Sir Frederick Roberts rode out a short distance with him. General Hugh Gough has taken over charge of the cavalry brigade for the present.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT KANDAHAR.

KANDAHAR, March 1.—Two attempts have been made on the lives of officers. Captain Graves, R. A., was wounded in the cantonment bazar on Saturday by a native boy, 13 years old, who attacked him from behind with a shoemaker's awl. The wounds are not serious, and he is doing well. Yesterday evening, Dr. Macarthy, who had ridden out alone to the neighbourhood of the gold mine, was fired at from 60 yards distance by an Afghan concealed in the neighbouring hills and was hit in the shoulder. He managed to reach camp. The wound is not dangerous. This attempt is not considered due to Ghazi feeling ; but merely to the opportunity of finding an officer alone.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

AFFAIRS AT KOHIMA.

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

The latest news from Kohima, dated the 22nd Feb., states that the Chajama Khel of Jotsoma have submitted and surrendered their firearms. The leaders of Sephama are the principal authors of annoyance. Near Nichu guards have made overtures of peace, and were to visit the Political Officer next day.

Abbott, with 150 men, is gone to occupy Paplongmhi. He would arrive there at the end of February.

Mr. Savi remains with his party in the neighbourhood of Samkhor. Shots have been occasionally fired at the Kohima stockade. One sentry was shot on the 18th and a policeman wounded on the 21st when cooking outside.

The Chief Commissioner has reached Kohima

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.
THE AFGHAN PROGRAMME.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Sir Stafford Northcote, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reply to a question asked in the House of Commons last night, said that the Afghan programme published in the *Civil and Military Gazette*, Lahore, was purely imaginary.

THE MEMBERSHIP FOR DROGHEDA.

Mr. Whitworth, Liberal candidate, has been appointed member of Parliament for Drogheda in place of the late member, deceased.

INCREASE IN THE GERMAN ARMY.

BERLIN, MARCH 2.

The Bill for the increase of the German Army has been referred to a select committee.

SUPPRESSION OF THE SLAVE TRADE.

A Convention has been concluded between Germany and England, assuring the co-operation of the navies of the two countries in the suppression of the slave trade.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats dull.

The London Cotton market has been quiet.	
Fair Dhollera	5 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-10½
8½ lbs. do. do.	7-10½
40's Mule Twist	1-1
3 per cent. Consols for account	97⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	116½
Bar Silver	51⅛
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	79
4½ do. do.	84½

Departure.—Rebecca.

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, MARCH 3, 9 a.m.

Mail steamer Siam, from Bombay, arrived.

MR. BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY gives an evening party at Byramjee Hall this evening in honor of H. H. Senhor D'Aguiar, the Portuguese Delegate. His Excellency the Governor and the Commander-in-Chief, we believe, have been invited.

THE trial of Mrs. Georgina Weldon, on the charge of libelling M. Riviére, the musical conductor, has been postponed to the next session of the Central Criminal Court.

AN accident occurred to the Indian mail train on the Egyptian Railway on the 12th February. The *Standard's* correspondent at Alexandrial telegraphed on Thursday night :—"A collision has taken place at Tantah, on the Egyptian Government Railway, between an Indian passenger-train from Suez and a goods train. The engineer was killed, and many of the passengers were injured. The Indian passengers suffered no injury worth mentioning. All of them left by the P. and O. steamer. Great damage was done to the rolling stock." A *Daily News* telegram says that no passenger was injured. They proceeded to Alexandria by special train. The European engine driver was killed, and the engine and carriages were piled up.

LORD LYTTON and the principal officials of the Government of India are expected to leave Calcutta for Simla about the 7th of April.

THE military authorities would do well to keep better faith with those British soldiers in Afghanistan whose time of service has expired. Many of these men, it would seem, are compelled to remain with their regiments long after the period of their enlistment has been completed. Commenting upon this subject the Lahore *Civil and Military Gazette* observes :—"After the immediate exigency of war has passed away, the time-expired soldiers, especially those of over twelve years' service, have a right to expect that they shall be relieved and permitted to embark for Europe. The total number of those men is probably not so large, but that the Government could contrive to dispense with their further service without inconvenience. In any case it should be found practicable to supply their places if necessary."

REFERRING to the war in Zululand, "T. T." in *Truth* remarks that almost all the officers who served in it have a poor opinion of the English troops, and says that Dr. Russell's strictures are not a whit too strong. The non-commissioned officers had no control over their men, and the men were a mere mob. In Zululand there were countless scares, and so soon as the Natal frontier had been re-crossed nearly one half of some regiments were under arrest for drunkenness, pillaging, and disobedience to orders.

THE Marquis of Lorne, in his speech at the opening of the Canadian Parliament on the 12th February, with the concurrence of her Mejesty the Queen, recommended the appointment of a permanent Representative of the Dominion in London, with the object of guarding Canadian interests.

No provision has been made in the German Imperial Budget for expenses or losses arising from carrying out the coinage reform, as the silver sales and the melting down of one-thaler pieces have been suspended for the present.

THE London papers publish telegrams headed "Austria and Italy." One such, in the third edition of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and dated Rome, Friday, states :—The Italian Government has received official information that some Austrian regiments are echeloned along the Trieatine frontier. Such a measure is inexplicable, as no Italia Irredenta agitation exists.

A COURT of inquiry has been ordered to assemble at Malta for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the serious breakdown of the machinery of the Euryalus, which became so disabled as to compel her to leave the East Indies, where she was flagship, and to proceed to Malta for repairs.

THE illness of Lord Salisbury has been of a graver character than has generally been supposed. It was brought on by a cold caught during a visit to Hughenden, and this expanded into bronchitis, and a kind of low fever supervened. Regular accounts of his condition were sent to the Queen, who, as soon as she heard of the fever, telegraphed to Lady Salisbury that she had directed Sir William Jenner to proceed at once to Hatfield. The latest intelligence is to the effect that the Marquis was slowly recovering.

A WRITER in *Truth* says he has received a letter from an officer serving in Afghanistan, who tells him that "the quasi-official telegrams, which appear in the press respecting the campaign, excite shouts of laughter when the newspapers containing them reach Afghanistan, owing to their impudent inaccuracy. If we are ever to engage in a European war with any chance of success we must have other soldiers than those now in the ranks, and another Commander-in-Chief than General F. Roberts, who, it is considered, has taken to himself all the credit due to General Massy."

THE latest edition of the *Globe* contains the announcement from St. Petersburg, that the Red Cross Society is making preparations on a large scale for the impending expedition to Central Asia. Already a quantity of medical stores has been sent to the Caspian from St. Petersburg.

A LETTER has been received by Mr. Mowat, late chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, from the General Post Office authorities in London, acknowledging the receipt of the letter of the 16th January, enclosing a copy of "a petition addressed by the inhabitants of the City and Presidency of Bombay to His Excellency the Viceroy of India praying for an alteration from Saturday to Friday evening in the departure from Bombay of the English mail."

A MEETING of the Legislative Council will be held at Government House, Malabar Point, on Monday next.

A CORRESPONDENT of one of the Society Journals writes as follows with regard to the Kabul executions :—"I have seen a letter from a member of the Commission, and in it is distinctly stated the fact that men were hanged for having with arms in their hands opposed our advance on Kabul. It would be difficult to get more direct evidence. Sir F. Roberts will, I fear, find it hard to explain it away. Again, during the operations on the 9th to the 12th Dec. I am told that the officers commanding the 12th Bengal Cavalry and 28th Punjab Infantry captured certain prisoners. They telegraphed to Sir F. Roberts as to their instructions and received the answer : 'shoot them.'"

AS was to be expected sectarian difficulties have arisen in connection with the distribution of the Irish relief funds. We read in the *Pall Mall Gazette* that in consequence of the difficulty of arranging sectarian differences in the management by local committees of relief at Clifden, county Galway, the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee have sent £500 to the Roman Catholic Archbishop, and £150 to the Protestant Bishop, which they are to distribute as their judgment directs. The Mansion House Committee has received £57,284 and distributed £25,184. A large Glasgow subscription has been divided equally between both committees.

IN 1874, says the *Spectator*, Mr. Cowen was for contracting our Colonial empire, for letting the larger Colonies cut the cable as soon as ever they could be got to think independence desirable, and for strict non-intervention abroad. He even advocated, at that time, the giving-up of Gibraltar. As late as 1877, he gave in his adhesion so far as to the "hard and unbroken" principle of non-intervention, as the *Northern Echo* quotes his language ; and even disapproved of the interference on behalf of the Bulgarians,—not because he was a friend of Turkey, but because he disapproved at that time of all interference in the affairs of other nations. He now defends the guarantee of Turkey in Asia against Russia, and the Afghan invasion. Mr. Cowen may have been wrong then, and right now ; but we can hardly attach much value to the judgment of a politician who has completely boxed the compass in two or three years.

MR. JAMES MORTIMER the editor of the *Figaro*, was released from Holloway Prison on Feb. 12. The Home Secretary states that "he has felt himself justified, solely on the ground of the prisoner's ill-health, in advising her Majesty to remit the remainder of the sentence of three months' imprisonment upon Mr. Mortimer paying the fine of £100, and entering into his own recognizances, as required by his sentence."

THE following resolution has been forwarded to the War Office and Admiralty Secretaries from the Legislative Council of Natal :—"That this Council, in the name of the people of Natal, thanks the Imperial Forces, both Military and Naval, for the gallantry and perseverance with which, under very peculiar and difficult circumstances, they brought to a conclusion the measures deemed necessary by the Imperial Government for breaking up the power of the Zulu King."

THE Easter Monday Volunteer Review this year will probably be held at Brighton. It is now eight years since the last Volunteer Review took place there, and twenty years have elapsed since the Easter Monday field-days were first organised at the suggestion of Lord Ranelagh.

NOTICING the arrival of the Bishop of Bombay at Kandahar, the *Englishman* observes :—"It is difficult for the average lay mind to see what his Lordship can want there. It is true his Lordship belongs to a church militant, and in times past, as we know, clerical dignitaries have given effect to this doctrine in a very practical way, but surely the Bishop is not about to assume the weapons of the flesh in imitation of those deceased spiritual warriors. Yet, perhaps, his Lordship may be anxious to qualify for a Victoria Cross."

THE ELECTIONS.

(FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB. 13.

THE Liberals have not yet made much progress in the way of proving that the opinion of the country is against the present Government. They have not gained Liverpool, they have simply held their own at Barnstaple, and there seems good reason to believe that they will lose Southwark. The result of the Liverpool election has of course been the subject of much discussion. The enormous vote polled surprised both parties. Over 50,000 voters came to the poll, and the Conservatives had a majority of 2,221. Their exultation on learning the result knew no bounds, for although confident of success in the earlier stages of the contest, they had latterly begun to entertain serious misgivings. Even when the poll had closed, it is said that there was an impression on both sides that Lord Ramsay had won, or at all events that the vote on either side was almost evenly balanced, which the Conservatives would have regarded as a virtual defeat, whichever side had the actual majority. The mortification of the Liberals, after imagining that they had secured a victory, was in inverse proportion to the joy of their opponents. It is stated that a Liberal agent in a provincial town, who had gone down to Liverpool to assist at the victory, telegraphed after the declaration of the poll to the member of a Liberal club in his town as follows :—Whitley returned by over 2,000. Alas! what changes do we see! Break it gently to the club!" The number of telegrams sent off from Liverpool after the result of the election was known was enormous. It is said that in many cases arrangements had been made at provincial telegraph offices to keep open all night in order to receive the expected messages at whatever hour they might arrive. The counting of the votes was, however, got through much sooner than was expected, and by 8 o'clock the news was known in the House of Commons, where it was received by the Conservatives with much gratification, and afforded the speakers on that side of the House an opportunity of making several telling hits as to the warning given by the electors of Liverpool to those Liberals who had been coquetting with men who advocate the dismemberment of the Empire. When Mr. Whitley took his seat on Tuesday evening, also, there was a great demonstration, the Conservatives having assembled in large numbers to cheer the new member, which they did most lustily, a bevy of Liverpudlians who had assembled under the clock and in the speaker's gallery joining in the "ovation"—to the great consternation of the ushers, who strove in vain to repress this unparliamentary demonstration. The Liberals, since their first disappointment was over, have been trying to make the best of their defeat. Mr. Adam, the Liberal Whip, says he never expected to win, and thinks Lord Ramsay did wonders in securing such a large vote in three weeks with an opponent who had lived all his life in the town, and, apart from his political opinions, was respected by all classes. The Liberals point out, also, that Lord Ramsay polled 3,600 more votes than did Lord Sandon, who was at the top of the poll at the general election, and over 7,000 more than the successful Liberal candidate on that occasion, while Mr. Whitley polled only 6,000 more than Lord Sandon. They contend, therefore, that the gain is on their side, and they talk of bringing forward Lord Ramsay again when the dissolution takes place. It is very probable that his lordship lost almost as much as he gained by the Home Rule vote. Many Liberals, it is believed, avoided voting, owing to their feeling against the Irish is so strong in Liverpool—both among the religious bodies and the working classes, (who accuse them of reducing the price of labour)—that many people who would be Liberals in other towns are Conservatives in Liverpool, because the Irish are supposed to be generally on the Liberal side. This Home Rule question is becoming a serious difficulty for the Liberal party, and Lord Hartington devoted the greater part of his speech on Mr. Shaw's amendment on Tuesday last to considering the course he had taken in regard to the Liverpool election.

The contest at Barnstaple excited but little interest, coming as it did between the poll in two large constituencies like Liverpool and Southwark. It seems, however, to have been keenly contested, and the issue up to the last was considered doubtful. The Liberal Lord Symington, son of Lord Portsmouth, won by a majority of 96 ; but Sir Robert Carden, his opponent, polled 46 more votes than did the late Liberal member, Mr. Wadly, at the general election. There is little doubt that the Liberal candidate's mother, the Countess of Portsmouth (a sister of Lord Carnarvon), materially helped to win the election for her son, for her ladyship not only canvassed for him, but actually spoke at one of his meetings ; and at a congratulatory meeting held last night after the poll had been declared, her daughter, Lady Milnes-Gaspell, also appeared as a public speaker. The ladies are developing as politicians, for it is believed that Lady Ramsay, although she did not speak won thousands of votes for her husband at Liverpool.

As to the Southwark election—where the polling has not finished as I write—there is a very general expectation that the Conservative candidate, Mr. Clarke, will win, in consequence of the divisions in the opposite camp. Mr. Shipton, the "Labour candidate," who advocates the buying up of the land by the States the abolition of the House of Lords, and other very "advanced" measures, and who is believed not to have the ghost of a chance of success, as the working classes are not at all unanimous in supporting him, has persisted in going to the poll, and it is supposed will, with the support of the Home Rulers, take enough votes away from Mr. Dunn, the candidate of the "Liberal Two Hundred," to give the Conservative the seat. Mr. Dunn's friends have some hope that Mr. Shipton's supporters will be much fewer than he expects, and that the dissenting and temperance interests will carry their candidate, but this is not the general opinion ; for Mr. Clarke is a strong opponent, and he has the support of the publicans to a man, of the Church party, and of many moderate Liberals, who formerly voted for Mr. Locke, the late member. The licensed victualling interest, however, appears to be his mainstay, and it is a power not to be despised by Parliamentary candidates. A writer in one of the papers, who found a member of this fraternity expounding his principles to an admiring audience of five,—a long pipe in his hand, and a large mug by his side—heard him express his views as follows :—"We don't want no more new fangled schemes for regerlating the trade. Mr. Clarke have given his word that he won't let 'em meddle with us no more, and that's the ticket for me. This 'ere Dunn goes in for cold water, which aint my drink in the winter-time"—a sentiment which his audience vigorously applauded.

LOSS OF THE VINGORLA WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to say a few words on the subject of water-tight bulkheads in steamers, more especially the B. I. S. N. Co.'s, where such despatch is at all times required. I have been on board one of these steamers while being ballasted, and it is really a wonder how the Company get their steamers to last so long, to see the manner in which the vessel is ballasted. You first see immense blocks of stone thrown from the upper deck to the lower hold of the vessel (or to the skin, as it is termed), and when a good layer is formed, then commences the fun with the coolies to see how much further they can make a block of stone rechochet than their companions. Now just imagine a block of stone from 20 to 30 lbs. in weight thrown from a height of from 20 to 24 feet, coming with the force it must, propelled from that height against a bulkhead of iron a third of an inch in thickness. Mind you there is not only one knock, but during each period of ballasting there are probably from 100 to 200 hard knocks given to the bulkheads. Just imagine the state of the bulkheads in one or two years' time, say the vessel ballasts once every second month, which is about the average for B. I. S. N. Co.'s boats. There is no doubt the Vingorla would not have gone down so suddenly if her bulkheads had been as they should be, and the harm for their not being so would, I am certain, be brought home to the above cause—viz., reckless ballasting.

SPECTATOR.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I admire and honour as much as any one Captain Stuart's heroism, but I cannot help thinking that it is scarcely fair to leave out the engineers, who died quite as nobly at their posts in doing their duty, although less conspicuously. If a subscription is to be organised, it should be for the benefit of the widows and children of all these gallant seamen, and if a tablet is to be erected in our Cathedral, it should bear all their names.

I shall be glad to subscribe for this purpose when something definite is settled.

Bombay, March 3. W. G.

EDUCATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am an old man living in a place apart, far from the madding crowd. All old men have hobbies. I have mine : it is education, and as within the last few weeks the pabulum I derive from the *Bombay Gazette* has been composed very much of leaders and letters referring to educational matters, and also to economy, my mind has been running in that groove. Forgive, dear Mr. Editor, the garrulity of an old man, and give space to my educational scheme.

Imprimis, what is wanted is the spread of education among the peasantry, very few of whom in the present day can read and write. They do not care for education, and they do not make use of the means within their reach, yet *nolens volens*, all peasants holding land do contribute to the support of education by paying local funds. Much good has been done of late by appointing to every village school a committee and by supplying from Government record papers for the boys to practise *modi*-reading. I would establish on every village containing 300 inhabitants a school with masters on pay from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 a month. The subjects taught should be *modi*-reading and writing, arithmetic up to Rule of Three, and geography of the district in which the school is located. In these schools no fees should be charged to those who pay local funds : a boy of parents who owns no land should pay two annas a month.

In larger schools which teach up to the 5th and 6th standard I would have as many masters as are required, and would levy fees on all who are beyond standard III. The appointments in all vernacular schools should rest with the Collector of the district in communication with the Deputy Educational Inspector, who should have power to fine, reduce and transfer any master subject to appeal to the Collector, the papers passing through the hands of the Assistant Collector, who should pass an opinion. Those who don't know the mofussil may say what they like, but if the wish of Government is to make primary education general and popular, you must put the schools under the control of the revenue authorities. The Assistant Collector is all in all the *mabap* of the kunbi, and if he takes an interest in the school and wishes the kunbi to send his children, the chances are they will attend the school.

The Deputy Educational Inspector should be appointed by the Director of Public Instruction, but once appointed in all executive matters he should be the subordinate of the Collector. All reports of schools examined by the Deputy should go through the Assistant Collector to the Collector.

Having gone so far it may be asked, what are the Educational Inspectors to do? Yes, indeed, what remains? At present they preside over their divisions ; the Deputies examine the schools of their sub-divisions once a year, or perhaps, in some cases, once in two years. Meanwhile the ubiquitous Assistant Collector rides about and sees where a school is wanted and where a master fails to do his duty, but he has no power to correct anything. He communicates with the august educational authorities.

Well, my remedy is simple and plain. Abolish Educational Inspectors, and this brings us to a higher step in the educational ladder. Every district or collectorate has or ought to have a High School with an efficient headmaster. The High School depends upon the middle class or Anglo-Vernacular schools which feed it and all these I would put under the supervision and control of the headmaster of the High School. The appointments in High Schools and middle class schools should rest with the Director of Public Institution, but the Collector, Judge, Assistant Collectors, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, and the Deputy Educational Inspector should all be nominated as *ex-Officio* visitors of these schools.

What is the object of High Schools? I presume their object is to teach English and other languages and sciences on a cheap system and to prepare lads for the University Matriculation examination. To maintain High Schools in an efficient state it is essential they should be examined in a thorough manner once a year ; but how, if you abolish Inspectors, it may be asked, will you arrange to examine the High Schools? Surely the University with its numerous M. As and B. As. can find qualified examiners. I would fix fees according to the status of the schools to be examined, and would depute professors from the colleges or qualified outsiders or even head-masters of High Schools thus the Nasik head mastermight examine Dhulia, and Dhulia headmaster Ahmednagar, while Nagar went to Nasik. You may be sure in this way all defects would soon come to light. These examinations should take place in July and August, and the results should be in the hands of the Director of Public Instruction in time for him to intimate to the authorities of each High School what boys might be allowed to present themselves for the Matriculation examination. This would prevent incompetent boys going up and would save the examiners loss of time and temper.

Would to enter the portals of the University curriculum and discuss the question as to whether the B.A. mamletdars of the present day have been or are likely to be thoroughly efficient, but *nihil nimis*, it is such an age since a Latin book reached these peaceful regions. And now, my dear Mr. Editor, I am satisfied' If we get a scheme like this put in train by the Executive Government it will be jam all round, but I can't help shedding a tear in thinking of the poor Inspectors who will have their bread jammed on the wrong side. Never mind, *dulce est pro patria, &c.* It is a charming thing to suffer martyrdom in the cause of education.

SENEX.

THE AHMEDABAD FEMALE TRAINING COLLEGE.

An esteemed correspondent sends us the following from Ahmedabad :—

Fifteen years ago when I came to Gujarat, native female education was in a very feeble condition. The prejudices of the natives were then strong against the teaching of girls, and only a select few of the more advanced natives had the courage to send their daughters to school. Should sickness or any other misfortune befall the girl at school, the ignorant and superstitious neighbour, or member of the family, attributed the calamity to the unlucky planet, which led to the girl or his daughter taught to read and write. The times have changed. The tide is now flowing strong with the educationists.

Those who had the good fortune to be present at the distribution of prizes at the Female Training College in this city, witnessed a sight that would have brightened the eyes and gladdened the hearts of reformers in Gujarat had it been possible to see it fifteen years ago. The Ahmedabad Female Training College has been a great success, owing principally to the special abilities of those who have presided over it. Miss Collett, the present Lady Superintendent, unites all the qualities necessary for the successful working of such an institution.

A large number of the *élite* of the European and native society of Ahmedabad were present on Saturday, when the prizes were distributed. The proceedings were opened by the pupils singing "The Gathering Songs." This was followed by other songs and by recitations, some in Gujarathi and some in English, which were very creditably rendered

The report of the institution was then read by the headmaster, Mr Rovashanker Ambaram, whose untiring zeal for the advancement of his countrywomen has contributed much to the success of the college. From the report we gleaned the following :—That the college was opened on the 1st Dec., 1874, with an attendance of six women, in the Maggunbhoi Karamchund School-house, and transferred in August, 1874, to the present buildings, for the erection of which Mr. Bechardas Ambaidas gave Rs. 10,000. From such an insignificant beginning the college has now attained to fair proportions, there being at present 140 pupils in the practising school and 30 students in the college. Of the latter, 4 are in the third year, 12 of the second year, and 11 of the first year, the remaining 9 being in a preparatory division. In all 31 students have completed a course of training in the college. Of these there are in charge of schools 10 in the Ahmedabad, 3 in the Broach, 3 in the Kaira, and 2 in the Surat Zillas, also 1 in Kuthiawar and 2 in Kutch, and 3 have died. The District Inspectors report very favourably of the work of the teachers trained in the institution, so that tested by result, the best test that can be applied the college has fulfilled the most sanguine expectations of its founders. Of the 30 students at present under training, 12 are Brahmins, 1 Wani, 2 Kunbis, 8 Parsis, 3 Christians, and 4 various castes.

After the report was read Mrs. Schneider presented the prizes to the successful pupils. Some of these were very valuable, among them being a gold and a silver medal presented by Mrs. Bühler, and a ten rupee prize by Mrs. Best.

The prizes having been distributed, more songs were sung and pieces recited under the direction of the Misses Sorabjee, the assistants of the Lady Superintendent.

Then Dr. Bühler in a good speech, in which he told how difficulties had been surmounted and the institution brought to its present admirable condition, proposed a vote of thanks to Mrs. Schneider and the ladies and gentlemen who had manifested their interest in the college by their presence.

The specimens of work done by the pupils elicited the admiration of all. Among them were some exquisite pieces of crewel work, point lace, crochet work, knitting and embroidery. There were also maps done by the students, which are marvels of neatness, and exhibit an infinite amount of patience and care in their execution.

It is from such institutions as this that we may look for the beginning of a real reformation in the social status of natives. As education of a solid character is imparted to the girls of this country, we may well expect that, with the departure of ignorance, many superstitious and debasing habits will also follow.

All honour to the ladies engaged in this work. In the no distant future the daughters of India will no doubt, when reading the history of their own emancipation, call these pioneers blessed.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Distribution of Prizes, Byculla Schools, 5·30 p. m.

Framjee Cowasjee Institute, Ben Allah, Ventriloquist, 9 p. m.

Gaiety Theatre, "Old Soldiers," 9 p. m.

Kennedy Sea-Face, Gymkhana Sky Races, Bands H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment, and Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following steamers sailed yesterday :—Linhope, Cardiff ; Sumatra, Venice ; Antonis, Liverpool.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Agnes Oswald, Rangoon ; Cocconada (s) Persian Gulf, *via* Kurrachee.

THE TULSI LAKE.—The height of water in the Tulsi Lake up to 6 a.m. on Sunday, the 29th ult. was 29 feet and 02 tenths.

A VAGRANT.—Edgar Hurst, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The dock gates were opened and the bridge swung at 3 a. m. yesterday, when one *padow* left and four entered the dock for the transhipment of cargo.

THE 78TH HIGHLANDERS.—The *Deccan Herald* states that the detachment of the 78th Highlanders, now stationed at Satara, has been ordered to join the headquarters in Poona, and will probably arrive there on the 18th inst.

THE POONA VOLUNTEERS.—Capt. Stokes, 83rd Regt., Adjutant of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles, is now in Poona preparing the two local companies (G and H) for their annual inspection, which will take place on Saturday, the 20th inst.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Rama Damjee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of stealing two articles of wearing apparel, value Rs. 1-8, belonging to Marian Alix. He was sentenced to twelve months' rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Joan Francis was yesterday sentenced by Mr. W. Webb to three months' rigorous imprisonment for stealing three bundles of silk lace and six remnants of broad cloth, value Rs. 10, the property of prisoner's master, Venayek Wishvasrao.

THE VACCINATION ACT AT KURRACHEE.—Three persons—two men and a woman—have been charged with not reporting within the specified period the results of the operations performed on their children. The male accused were fined Rs. 5 each, and the female was discharged.

EVADING THE OPIUM LICENCE.—Jan Mahomed Oomer was yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Constable Coles, before Mr. C. P. Cooper, with selling opium by retail without the requisite licence from the Commissioner of Customs. He was convicted and fined Rs. 50, or in default two weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ASSAULT.—Eduljee Manockjee and Burjorjee Merwan jee were yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of assaulting Pestonjee Dhunjeebhoy. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 10, or in default fourteen days' rigorous imprisonment ; prisoner No. 2, being an old offender was fined Rs. 50, or in default six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FIRE.—Mr. Jamsetjee Wadia, residing in Parsee Bazaar Street, accidentally let a kerosine oil lamp fall from his hands on Tuesday night, and the oil, spreading on the floor, blazed up. An alarm of fire was raised and the Fort fire engine turned out ; but the fire was soon extinguished by the neighbours, who rendered prompt assistance. No serious damage was done.

THE KUSRACHEE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—In order to extend the benefits of the education afforded by this school to a class of children who have not been able to take advantage of it, the managing committee have resolved to establish a select class which will be taught apart from the ordinary classes, and the course of instruction provided will include the syllabus of the Bombay University.

GAMBLERS.—Curreemkhan Dosakhan and twelve others were yesterday charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Brewin, before Mr. W. Webb, prisoner No. 1 with keeping a common gaming house at Bellasis Junction Road, and the others, together with prisoner No. 1, with being found gaming therein. They were all convicted. Prisoner No. 1 and four others were fined Rs. 30 each, and the rest Rs. 5 each.

DROWNED.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Byculla on view of the body of Rama Abajee, a labourer, who was accidentally drowned at the Kalbadevi Talao, Byculla. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.—Another inquest was held yesterday at Gilder Tank Street on the body of a Hindu lad, aged ten years, who was accidentally drowned in the Gilder Tank whilst bathing in it. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ILLEGAL POSSESSION OF PROPERTY.—Allybhoy Mungul jee was yesterday convicted by Mr. W. Webb of having in his possession several iron tools, reasonably suspected of being stolen or fraudulently obtained, and failing to account how he came by the same. He was fined Rs. 60, or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment.—Sonco Jaffer was also yesterday convicted by the same magistrate of a similar offence in respect of certain currency notes, value Rs. 50, and Rs. 9-11-6 in cash that was found in his possession. He was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FIRE AT THE SASSOON HOSPITAL.—On Sunday last, towards midnight, a fire took place in the compound of the Sassoon General Hospital, completely destroying two sheds where "incurables" were kept ; and we regret to say that three patients were burned to death before they could be extricated. On hearing of the fire, the railway officials sent a fire engine with all speed, but the sheds being chappered, the flames spread rapidly, with the result stated. The police were also on the spot, and did all they could to arrest the conflagration, but did not succeed in their efforts.—*Poona Observer.*

AMENITIES OF HINDU EDITORS.—The recent Baroda festivities would seem to have furnished material for no end of strictures of one kind or another to Hindu editors. One paper, the *Dnyan Prakash*, is reported to be in entire agreement is the partiality with which Sir Madhava Rao issued invitations to his European guests, as distinguished from the native. A Parsee journal, in ridiculing such foolish criticism, narrates that a Hindu editor who wrote wildly against Sir Madhava Rao for some time before the invitations were being issued, wrote gushingly in praise of the Minister the next week, explaining that he had been honoured with an invitation.

THEFT OF NUMISMATIC CURIOS FROM THE TOWN HALL.—The head clerk in charge of the library and rooms of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society in the Town Hall reported to the police on Tuesday the loss of a number of gold, silver, and copper coins, which were locked up in a drawer. The exact value of the coins is not known. It is suspected that the drawers have been opened with a false key. A peon in the employ of the Society, named Shiva Gannoo, who was engaged in these rooms clearing up the place by himself on the Sunday previous, has been arrested and his house searched, but nothing was discovered. Further enquiries are being made by the police.

MUSIC AT THE GYMKHANA.—The following is the programme of music to be played by the band of H. M.'s 2-11th Regiment at the Gymkhana Sky Races this evening :—

March	Belle of Doncaster
Overture	Fra Diavlv ..... Auber.
Valses	Indaco ..... Strauss.
Selection	Macbeth ..... Verdi.
Valses	Perpetuel Tendresse ..... Gung'l.
Galop	Immer Fidel ..... Zikoff.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE SKY RACES.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles at the Sky Races on the Kennedy Sea Face this evening :—

March	My Grandfather's Clock ..... Kappey.
Overture	Bauer Und Dichter ..... Suppé.
Selection	L'Italiani in Algieri ..... Rossini.
Waltz	Pomone ..... Waldteufel.
Quadrille	La Grande Duchesse ..... Strauss.
Galop	Rit and Mist ..... Hervé.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE MAHOMEDANS OF SURAT.—The native Mahomedans of Surat are stated by one of their co-religionists to be as apathetic as those of other places. The writer complains in a long article of the indifference shown by the better and richer classes towards their suffering brethren not only in Turkey, but nearer home. A large portion of the Surat Mahomedans are in a most poverty-stricken condition, though there are large incomes of a public character, which, with a little judgment, could be applied to the relief of their distress. It can also be made available to the sufferers. Mahomed Sooleman, of the Turkish Broughes, but the administration of the funds being in the hands of a few powerful Mahomedans, the writer does not hope for much good unless some one of them can realize the importance of the occasion and encourage others to timely action.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.—Yesterday Mr. Justice Bayley granted discharges to several insolvents, whose names and liabilities are as follow :—Eli Edward Maidment, a guard, Rs. 1,095. Gunpatrao Madhowrao, a goldsmith, Rs. 329. Gungadhur Ramchunder, a clerk, Rs. 715. Peter Manuel D'Mello, a press reader, Rs. 483. Damodhur Nanabhoy, a Government pensioner, Rs. 2,780. Nanabhoy Sunkerjee, a writer, Rs. 1,302. Nanjee Bapujee, a clerk, Rs. 1,315. Noor Mahomed and Elias Seedik Noor Mahomed, servants, Rs. 1,778. Ghella Jesung, unemployed, Rs. 1,340. Fanny Elsworthy, a board-and

wide, of which the other half will be provided by Government. The Secretary reported having obtained the sum of Rs. 2,45,000 from Government for the land, and that the amount had been paid to the Accountant General towards the liquidation of the debt due to Government. Resolution.—The Trustees agree to the terms proposed in regard to the proposed road.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 18th February, forwarding a supplemental estimate for the Sewree Powder Magazine, amounting to Rs. 5,055, and stating that the original estimate, which was prepared before the site was decided upon, did not provide for the following :—1. A fence. 2. Road to the Magazine. 3. Assistant's room and compound. 4. Lightning conductor. 5. Quarters for the officer in charge. He states that the quarters have already been built out of savings. Resolution.—Sanctioned, to be debited to capital.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 7th January and 12th February, submitting an estimate for the cost of fire hose and carriages for same and sheds to cover the carriages at Prince's Dock Rs. 3,168. Read minutes of members of Dock Committee. Resolution—Sanctioned. The Resident Engineer should be requested to report whether arrangements can be made to make water immediately available whenever a fire breaks out.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 9th February, forwarding application by Lalljee Samjee for a lease for 51 years of 636 square yards land on Elphinstone Estate at rupee one per square yard per annum for first 20 years, and rupee one and a half per square yard per annum for the remaining 30 years. He states that the applicant is only willing to take the lease if the latrines to the north of the Masjid Bridge are removed.

Read memo. by the Resident Engineer, dated 17th February, estimating the cost of removing and re-erecting under the archway of Masjid over-bridge the latrines referred to in Re. 671. He estimates the cost of removing and re-erecting at Nicol Bunder the shed which at present occupies the site at Rs. 1,460. Read minutes of members of Land Committee. Resolution.—A lease should be granted on condition that Lalljee Samjee pays Rs. 1,000, being half the estimated cost of removing and re-erecting the shed and latrines.

Read letter from the Port Officer, dated 20th January, recommending that the Assistant Dock Master's quarters and offices be built at the south-east corner of the Prince's Dock. Read report by the Resident Engineer, estimating the cost of a separate building, in excess of the estimate already sanctioned, at Rs. 4,740. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st February, recommencing that the Dock Superintendent's and the Police Constable's quarters be also separated, the one being placed at the north entrance and the other at the south entrance to the Dock. Resolution.—The erection of the Assistant Dock Master's quarters at the south-east corner of the dock is sanctioned. The Resident Engineer should report what extra cost is involved by the Traffic Manager's proposal.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 24th November, stating that for the future the timber merchants would prefer to reserve Tank Bunder for log timber and to keep the planks, scantlings, &c., at Mazagon, provided that the road from Tank Bunder to Mazagon be completed, and he recommends that this be done. Read memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 13th February, forwarding plan and estimate for two roads, both of which he recommends to be made, estimated cost Rs. 6,555 and Rs. 5,955 respectively. Read minute by members of Land Committee. Read further memo. by Resident Engineer, dated 23rd February. Resolution.—The estimate for road B amounting to Rs. 5,945 is sanctioned; the cost to be charged to capital. Tenders for the construction of the work should be advertised for. The Resident Engineer should submit a further report as to the condition of the cross road and the means he proposes to adopt to make it safe.

The Chairman reported that Port Trust Securities for Rs. 4,75,000 were on 21st February delivered to the Apollo Press Company in payment of the price agreed upon for their bunder and wharfage rights.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table :—

Letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st February, reporting that a Parsee caulker was killed at Prince's Dock on 20th February by falling from the gangway ladder of the Waterloo into the Dock, and that at the inquest a verdict of accidental death was returned.

Statement of town duty collected by the Traffic Manager during the month of January. It amounts to Rs. 71,088 against Rs. 67,455, for January 1879.

Pilotage statement week to 24th February :—

21	Vessels piloted into harbour.	
21	" out of "	
8	" transported.	
3	" attended to.	

THE WAR.

A *Times of India* correspondent, writing from Jumrood, says it is extremely improbable that H. E. the Commander-in-Chief will assume the direction of the Army in the field; the general impression being that he will go up to inspect the line and judge for himself before returning to Simla for the hot weather.

BENGAL.

Colonel Sir Pomeroy Colley, Private Secretary to the Viceroy, left Calcutta on Saturday last, for Natal. His successor, Col. Brackenbury, is expected to arrive in a few days.

The Health of Calcutta.—The mortuary return of the Health Officer for the week ending Saturday, the 21st February, 1880, was as follows :—Non-Asiatics, male, 1; female, 1; mixed races, males, 6; females, 10: Hindoos, males, 96; females, 70; Mahomedans, males, 45; females, 38; other classes, males, 2; female, 1. The total deaths of all ages were 270, being 150 males and 120 females, showing a death ratio of 27·7 among the former, and of 42·5 among the latter, and both together of 32·7.

Christianity and Brahmoism in Calcutta.—It is said, but with what truth we do not know, that the Christian missionaries of Calcutta are almost dead set against the Brahmo Somaj, now that the chargs of decline and decay is once more held to be untenable by its opponents. The recent equib upon our Minister is said to be the production of a Christian Missionary. Would it not be better in the interests of truth and fairness for our opponents to come forward and repeat their challenge in public?—*Mirror.*

The Indian Association's Delegate.—Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose's reception is *rather* tardy. He returned from his good work in England nearly six months ago, and his admirers of the Indian Association announce they are going to receive him publicly next Friday! They have taken a long time evidently to make up their minds to give their delegate the honour of a reception. The public mind has cooled very much during these long winter months, we fear. What are we to conclude? From what appeared in print sometime ago, the functionaries to the Indian Association were not overgenerous in their treatment of Mr. Ghose. Have they been making up their differences with him so long before they could receive him publicly; or do they consider that a reception, like the extreme unction, may be administered at any moment, provided it only takes place before a man has actually given up the ghost?—*Mirror.*

MADRAS.

The Wynaad Gold Mines.—A correspondent, writing to the *Madras Mail*, suggests that, if these mines have a success, the pioneers of the enterprise should be rewarded by the Madras Government. He states that the first Europeans who prospected the quartz reefs in the Devalla districts were Messrs. R. V. Capps, C. Vigor, G. E. Withers, and Adolphus Wright, and points out that Mr. Heyraves, the discoverer of the Australian gold fields, received a substantial reward from the colonial Government, the comparison between the Wynaad and the Australian mines seems as yet to be hardly a fair one, and the suggestion itself is rather premature.

SETTLEMENT OF THE GREAT CABINET CASE.

When the adjourned hearing of this case came on at the High Court, Madras, on Monday, the Hon P. O'Sullivan said that he was happy to state that a settlement had been arrived at in regard to both cases. The Advocate-General added that he thought it right to mention that His Grace the Duke had all along been anxious that Mr. Deschamps should not be out of pocket in regard to the cabinet.

His Lordship the Chief Justice observed that the Court was not unprepared for such an announcement, and, addressing the Advocate General, his Lordship made the following remark :—

This public enquiry has not been altogether without advantage. It is shown that, owing in part to a misapprehension of the terms of the plaintiff's letter, and, in part possibly to the plaintiff's imperfect acquaintance with the English language, the members of the Committee, including his Grace and Major Hobart, entertained the belief that the plaintiff was willing to undertake, at his own expense, the preparation of the cabinet to be exhibited as an advertisement of himself. This belief having been entertained, the plaintiff's claim was repudiated as soon as it was made, and not unnaturally resisted. It is also clear that the plaintiff misapprehended the communication it was the intention of Major Hobart to make to him, and believed he was to be paid for the work, though it is not so clear that he accepted the communication as creating any personal liability on the part of his Grace. It is consistent with the high position and character of the noble and gallant defendants that they should not insist on the completion by the Court of an enquiry in which, on the record, the plaintiff might possibly have found it difficult to establish a legal claim to relief. In any case, the Court is happily relieved of the difficult task of endeavouring to award relief to any party to the proceedings without occasioning undeserved injury to another.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, OUDH, AND PUNJAUB.

It may not be satisfactory to intending visitors to Simla to learn that a case of typhoid fever has already occurred there, Captain Sergeaunt, R. E., in charge of the Public Works Office, being the sufferer.—*Englishman.*

The Chumbul Bridge.—The principal feature of the Sindiah State Railway is the bridge over the Chumbul river. The non-completion of this great work is the sole difficulty in opening through to Gwalior. Just now passengers travelling from Agra to Gwalior have to do the journey from the Dholepore to the Hetempore stations—a distance of eight miles—by conveyances supplied by Government dak gharries drawn by ponies, for first and second class passengers and bullock carts for third class passengers. The river is crossed by the bridge of boats which is situated half way between the two stations. The Agra Dholepore section of the line is worked by the East Indian Railway Company, and the Hetempore-Gwalior section by Government. But to return to bridge, when completed, it will have two spans of 150 feet and 12 spans of 200, and will be one of the finest on any line of railway in India; all the work of the piers of the bridge and of the abutments are well in hand, and although the contract time of completion is 15th December next, the contractors hope to have the bridge completed by the middle of the year. The work of the bridge which are 264 feet in diameter, two to each pier, have been put down through 20 to 25 feet of sand, and 40 to 45 feet into the stiff clay below, the masonry work on the bridge is considered most satisfactory. The contractors are certainly fortunate by having an unexhausted natural bed of stone, yet it is worthy of remark that they appear to be really anxious to make a sound and workman-like job of the masonry portion of the bridge, and indeed of all portions of it. The exposure and constant attention of the superintending staff that this bridge must be has been conceived. Mr. Dons, the Assistant Engineer on the bridge, and Mr. Bedford, the contractor's agent, may be said to almost live on the work, or more naturally in the work, for much of their time is spent down the wells. Messrs. Glover and Co., the contractors, did not erect and lift the girders, but having provided themselves with two complete spans of well-designed iron staging from England, the girders were erected on these and fitted into their place. A travelling crane which used run on this staging between the main girders lifted each piece in position. This staging enabled the contractors to erect a span of the bridge every two weeks during the last working season, which was a very creditable one; the only flood down the river during the last rainy season was an 18 foot one. All the spans of the Chumbal girders have arrived at the works, and their workmanship is spoken of in the highest terms.—*Indian Herald.*

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O H WORLD
O H MEN, WHAT ARE YE, AND OUR BEST DESIGNS
THAT WE MUST WORK BY CRIME TO PUNISH CRIME
AND SLAY AS IF DEATH HAD BUT THIS ONE GATE.
BYRON.

THE COST OF WAR.
"Give me the money that has been spent in war, and I will purchase every foot of land upon the globe; I will clothe every man, woman and child in an attire of which kings and queens would be proud; I will build a school-house on every hill-side and in every valley over the whole earth; I will build an academy in every town, and endow it a college in every state, and will fill it with able professors; I will erect in every hill with a place of worship consecrated to the promulgation of the Gospel of peace; I will support in every pulpit an able teacher of righteousness, so that on every Sabbath morning the chime on one hill should answer to the chime on another round the earth's wide circumference, and the voice of prayer and the song of praise should ascend like a universal holocaust to heaven."—RICHARD.
WHAT CAN BE MORE TERRIBLE THAN WAR?
"I will tell you what is ten times, and ten thousand times, more terrible than war—Outraged Nature. She kills, and kills, and is never tired of killing till she has taught man the terrible lesson he is so slow to learn, that Nature is only conquered by obeying her. . . . . Man has his courtesies of War; he spares women and children. But Nature is fierce when she is offended, as she is bounteous and kind when she is obeyed. She spares neither woman nor child. She has no pity; for some awful but most good reason, she is not allowed to have any pity. Silently she strikes the sleeping child with as little remorse as she would strike the strong man—with the musket or the pickaxe in his hand. Ah! would to God that some man had the pictorial eloquence to put before the mothers of England the mass of preventable suffering, the mass of preventable agony of mind and body which exists in England year after year."—KINGSLEY.
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BRAIN FOOD in CHILDHOOD.
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HEALTH in CHILDHOOD.
FRESH AIR, and
ENO'S FRUIT SALT
PREPARED FROM SOUND RIPE FRUIT.
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SHOULD a parent have nothing to bestow on a child but a narrow education, still he will bless you if you form his body to health, and strength, and activity, whether he earns his simple meal by labour at the plough, anvil, or axe. On the contrary, if you neglect his health and strength, and leave him a debilitated wretch, he will curse you, though a millionaire.
ENO'S FRUIT SALT is an INDISPENSABLE REQUISITE in the PRESERVATION of CHILDREN'S HEALTH.
INJUDICIOUS DIET.
AS a gentle LAXATIVE or TONIC it is pleasant to the taste, and much superior to nauseous drugs; it corrects the ill effects of late hours, over-heating, or exhaustion, and is extremely beneficial in any feverishness or heat of the skin. Unlike other salines, instead of lowering the system, it invigorates it. The FRUIT SALT ought to be kept in every nursery, not only for use as a healthy-giving, pleasant,
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In disorders of the stomach or of impure blood it is invaluable, for not the least of its recommendations is a resemblance to fruit in the naturally acid state in which it relieves the system of effete matter, which, if retained, poisons the blood. Its advantage over fruit is that it can always be at hand when required at the same time it is in every respect as harmless as the juices of ripe fruit, from which it has been obtained.
STIMULANTS and insufficient exercise frequently derange the liver. ENO'S FRUIT SALT is peculiarly adapted for any constitutional weakness of the liver. A world of woes is averted by its use. Let no one keep house without ENO'S FRUIT SALT."—"All our customers for ENO'S FRUIT SALT would not be without it upon any consideration, they having received so much benefit from it."—WOOD BROTHERS, Chemists, Jersey, 1878.
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IT ought to be kept in every bedroom, in readiness for any emergency, for under any circumstances its use is beneficial, and never can do harm.
"SUCCESS IN LIFE."—A new invention is brought before the public and commands success. A score of *abominable imitations* are immediately introduced by those unscrupulous who, in copying the original closely enough to deceive the public, and yet not so exactly as to infringe upon legal rights, exercise an ingenuity that employed in an original channel could not fail to secure reputation and profit.—*Advtsmt.* CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked "ENO'S FRUIT SALT." Without it you have been imposed on by worthless imitations. Sold by all chemists. Price 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d. Prepared only at ENO'S Fruit Salt Works, Hatcham, London, S.E., by J. C. ENO'S patent.
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NOTICES.

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Agents:—TREACHER &

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MARCH 4, 1880.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 13TH FEBRUARY.

THE P. and O. S. N. Company's s.s. Sumatra, Commander R. F. Briscoe, arrived in harbour yesterday forenoon at half-past ten o'clock, with the English Mails of the 13th ult. The following is the list of passengers:—

FROM SOUTHAMPTON.

Mrs Bangham and child
Mrs Joubert and infant
Mrs Warwick
Capt J E Gordon
Lieut J D Mackenzie
Mr W Wood
Mr C Smith
Mr G Carter
Mr and Mrs Spencer.

FROM VENICE.

Mr Kaye
Surgeon Major Crookson.

FROM BRINDISI.

Major Strutt
Major H de Warter
Mrs H de Warter
Miss Erskine
Mr W C Barton
Mr M Furnivall
Mr J W Goddard
Mr C A Davenport.

HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM 7 TO 13 FEBRUARY INCLUSIVE.)

THE Queen, with Princess Beatrice, left Buckingham Palace on Friday evening, and returned to Osborne.

Cabinet Councils were held on Saturday and Wenesday. Lords Salisbury and Sandon were absent from the first, but the Foreign Secretary only was not present on Wednesday.

The Marquis of Salisbury, although still confined to his room, is recovering.

The House of Lords sat for a very short time on Friday. On Monday, the Duke of Argyll, with reference to a recent question in the other House, said that in 1869, as Secretary of State for India, he did describe the Queen in a telegram to Shere Ali as "Empress of India"; but he had forgotten the circumstance. On Tuesday, Earl Beaconsfield, in answer to a question from Lord Granville, said that, although communication had been made to the Persian Government, the British Government has not released Persia from her treaty engagement not to occupy Herat. Last night Lord Beaconsfield repeated his explanation respecting communications with the Persian Government. A conversation, commenced by Lord Emly, followed on the subject of giving food relief in Ireland; but no Ministerial statement was made.

In the House of Commons, on Friday, Mr. Stanhope, in reply to a question, said some Russian correspondence with Shere Ali had been discovered at Kabul, but the Government had determined not to make it public at present. The adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. Redmond, who moved an amendment censuring the Government for the inadequacy of their measures to relieve Irish distress. Eventually the debate was again adjourned. The Chancellor of the Exchequer brought in a Bill to validate certain proceedings for the relief of distress in Ireland, and to make further provision for the same purpose. On Monday, the adjourned debate on the Address was resumed by Mr. M. Henry, and was continued by Mr. W. E. Forster, Mr. W. H. Smith, Mr. Dickson, Sir P. O'Brien and many other Irish members, Lord Hartington, and the Attorney-General for Ireland. The debate was again adjourned. On Tuesday the debate was resumed by Mr. Chamberlain, and continued by Colonel Barttelot, Mr. Law, Mr. Sheil, Mr. Mundella, and other members, the Home Secretary concluding discussion. Upon a division the amendment was negatived by 216 to 66, and the Address agreed to. On Wednesday, Mr. Fawcett moved an amendment on the report of the Address in opposition to charging the Indian finances with the entire cost of the Afghan war; but the Chancellor of the Exchequer promised a future opportunity of discussing the subject, and the amendment was not pressed. Mr. O'Donnell then moved a vote of censure upon the Government, and had not concluded his speech when the hour of adjournment arrived. Last night Mr. O'Donnell continued his speech, and was followed by Mr. Biggar and Mr. Finigan, after which the vote of censure was negatived by 128 to 12. Mr. Synan moved an amendment to the Irish Distress Bill, recommending Treasury grants in preference to the Irish Church Surplus as means for meeting the existing pressure, which, after discussion, was negatived. The second reading of the Bankruptcy Law Amendment Bill was then considered and agreed to, the Bill being then referred to a Select Committee.

The polling at Liverpool on Friday resulted in the election of Mr. Whitley, the Conservative candidate, by a majority of 2,221 over Lord Ramsay. Upwards of 50,000 electors recorded their votes.

The polling at Barnstaple yesterday resulted in the return of Lord Lymington, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of 96.

Two Blue-books were issued on Friday, one referring to the affairs of Afghanistan, and the other to affairs in Central Asia.

Mr. Lowe, M. P., was present on Tuesday at a Liberal gathering at Croydon, and delivered a speech denouncing the foreign policy of the Government, and accusing them of ignoring the rights of the House of Commons.

Mr. Bright, M.P., presided on Tuesday at a lecture on English Nonconformity by the Rev. R. W. Dale, and delivered an address on the benefits which Nonconformists had conferred upon this country and upon humanity.

The Dean of Salisbury (Rev. H. P. Hamilton) died on Saturday, aged 87. The death is also announced of Major Myles O'Reilly, Assistant Commissioner of Intermediate Education in Ireland, and lately M.P. for Longford. Sir W. Bagge, M. P. for West Norfolk, died yesterday, aged 70.

The Theatre Royal, Dublin, was destroyed by fire on Monday afternoon. The stage manager, Mr. Egerton, lost his life.

The Orient Company's steamer Chimborazo, which left Plymouth for Australia on Sunday, with 363 passengers, put back on Tuesday, having sustained great damage during a violent gale in the Bay of Biscay. One passenger and three of the crew were washed overboard. Another passenger sustained fatal injuries.

True bills for misdemeanour were returned at Bristol Assizes against the six directors and the manager of the West of England Bank; but the trial has been removed by *certiorari* to the Central Criminal Court.

The demand for money is much less than it was a week ago, and rates have suffered a corresponding relapse. At the commencement of the week the Railway market was dull on realizations, and somewhat lower values were recorded; but there has since been a rally, and quotations are more or less firm all round. Foreign bonds have generally been inactive, but prices continue to be pretty well maintained. On the week Consols have fallen ¼ to 98 sellers.

OBITUARY.—Major P. Oliphant, Mad. Ret.; Rev. J.D. Ostrehan, Chaplain, Madras Establishment; Sir T. H. L. Brinkman; Sir Wm. Bagge, M. P.; A. T. A. Sherriff, J. P. for Merionethshire; The Dean of Salisbury; R. Baker, C. B., Inspector of Factories; The Countess of Chesterfield; Dowager Countess of Longford; Lady Pennefather; Lady Stapleton; Lady Harpur-Crewe; Lady Swinnerton Dyer; The Hon. Mrs. Leslie; Lieut.-Col. A. Balmer, Mad. S. C.; Rear-Admiral Hope.

The French Chamber on Saturday confirmed a decision of the Budget Committee for postponing a vote of 800,000f. for colonial defences. Yesterday M. Louis Blanc proposed a plenary amnesty, which was opposed by M. de Freycinet, and was negatived.

The Paris papers continue to discuss the relative military forces of the great European Powers, and they maintain that France has a proportionately smaller army than other nations.

The Session of the German Parliament was opened yesterday, but the Emperor was not present. The Imperial Speech stated that the increase of the army was not dictated by any warlike intentions, but was rendered necessary by the armaments of neighbouring Powers.

The German papers also devote much attention to military armaments, and the position of Switzerland has been much discussed. The intention of the Federal Council to erect new forts on the French frontier is highly approved.

The German papers, commenting upon English politics, consider that Great Britain alone can prevent an alliance between France and Russia, and they add that if Mr. Gladstone's party obtained power its policy of non-interference would remove that check to European war.

The reported increase of the Austrian garrisons in the Trentino fortresses has induced the Italian Government to construct additional military works.

The territorial question between Turkey and Montenegro remains unsettled, and it is stated that the Italian proposition meets with opposition from the chief Turkish military authorities.

The young man Otero, who fired at King Alfonso, has been found guilty, but an appeal against the capital sentence has been made.

A telegram from Cape Town, of Wednesday's date, informs us of the prorogation of the Cape Parliament until May. It was announced by the Colonial Secretary that upon the re-assembling of Parliament resolutions relating to South African Confederation would be submitted.

The Parliament of Victoria has been dissolved, and new elections are fixed for the 28th inst.

The appeals for the relief of Irish distress are being responded to with great liberality in the United States, but by far the larger amounts are being remitted through other channels than Mr. Parnell, whose visit to the South is described as having been virtually a failure. Mr. Parnell is now in Pennsylvania, but it is reported that he contemplates an early return to England.

The latest advices from Chili state that it is probable that the war with Peru and Bolivia will be virtually suspended for a time.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr E Hodges, B Uncov.
Col F W Pelle, R B Eng.
Lt-Col G A Prendergast, B S C
Major L Blathwayt, B Ret.
Capt R Gordon, B S C
Capt H S Anderson, B Inf.
Capt R A Gilchrist, B S C.
Maj A T Mander, R Bo Eng.

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr G R Elsmie, BCS, 9 mo. (Permission to return cancelled).
Mr C E S Innes, B Uncov, 6 mo.
Surg-Maj C E Kilkelly, B, 6 mo.
Mr F C Carr Gomm, M C S, 6 mo.
Major A F Curtis, M Cav, 6 mo.
Capt H A Mayhew, Bo S C, 3 mo.

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr J D Davies, B Uncov.
Mr J V Sturt, B Uncov.
Major T Dayrell, B S C.
Major E P Leach, R B Eng.
Capt C E Shepherd, B S C.
Lieut P A Buckland, B S C.
Mr J H Master, M C S.
Mr H T Rose, M Uncov.
Mr W B Prescott, Uncov.
Lt-Col J M Sexton, Bo S C.
Mr F E Rose, B Uncov. Permission to return cancelled.

GENERAL MASSY'S CONDUCT ON THE 11TH DECEMBER.

THE *Times'* correspondent at Kabul, writing on the 4th January, gives a detailed description of the doings at and near Kabul during the anxious period of December last. Of the operations in which the guns were lost, and which have occasioned General Massy's recall, he writes:—

The news of General Macpherson's affair with the Kohistanis on the 10th probably led General Roberts to anticipate that he had henceforth only to deal with the Ghazni body, and that the Kohistanis might, for the present at least, be neglected. He, therefore, sent orders to Macpherson to march the next day towards Arghandeh by the north side of the range of hills which closes the Chardei Valley to the north, and instructed Brigadier-General Massy to pick up Macpherson's cavalry and battery of Horse Artillery which had been left in camp at Killa Afchar, about five miles from Sherpur, and, keeping in the open Chardei Valley, combine his movement towards Arghandeh with that of Macpherson. It was in carrying out these orders on the 11th that Massy found himself, with Horse Artillery and Cavalry only, in presence of the immense wave of Ghazni insurgents which had been gathering strength from every village *en route*, and was coming on with a vigour and confidence which showed how erroneous was the calculation that it would fall an easy prey to the collective forces under Baker and Macpherson.

It is unnecessary to recur again at any length to the unhappy events of the 11th, so far as relates to the misfortune which befell the artillery under General Massy, and whatever is said shall be rather by way of solace than of unkind criticism. It was very natural that, seeing only a small number of the Afghan Infantry, and believing that the enemy were in a fair way of annihilation between General Macpherson's and Baker's forces, Massy should have opened his guns upon them while still a mile and a half off, and trusted to the support of infantry, which, though invisible to him, he was justified in assuming could be at no great distance. He had no reason at first to anticipate either the numbers or the confidence with which he was about to be assailed. When these were recognized he was irretrievably compromised in ground so difficult and so unfavourable to the free movement of artillery. The line of retreat which the circumstances indicated was different from that by which Massy had advanced, and its features were unknown to him. A charge of the cavalry was clearly of necessity demanded, and the losses of the 9th Lancers and the 14th Bengal Lancers showed that it was delivered without any flinching on the part of those regiments, which were gloriously led by their respective officers, Lieutenant-Colonel Cleland and Captain Neville. When this charge failed, owing to the overwhelming numbers and determination of the Afghan Infantry—when gun after gun fell into the inextricable difficulties, and when a second charge, made with diminished numbers, also failed—it was inevitable that the guns should be abanndoned, and it was not wonderful if young and untried soldiers lost their heads, and in dismay at the loss of their guns rode from the field with some precipitation and confusion. It is gratifying to think that the triumph of the Afghans was rendered incomplete by their inability to remove the guns, and that under the cool and resolute guidance of Colonel Macgregor, the Chief of the Staff, they were soon again in our hands. Major Badcock, the head of General Roberts's Commissariat, Captain Deane, of the Military Secretariat, and Lieutenant Liddell, A. D. C. to the Viceroy, who were all three in the field as volunteers with Dr. Lowe of the battery and Captain Mathews of the Survey, assisted in the recovery and extrication of the guns and are entitled to share in the credit.

General Macpherson's movements during the 11th are not easy to follow. They were dislocated from those of Baker, and seem to have been made in complete ignorance of the formidable character the movement against us was assuming, and under the happy confidence derived from the ease with which he had scattered the Kohistanis the previous day. He heard Massy's guns and did his best to come to his aid, but was too late. He passed over the field of the cavalry charge, and though he missed the abandoned guns, he recovered some of the bodies of the slain. It may be surmised that the preachings of Mooshk-i-Alim had by this time wrought an effect all over the country between Ghazni and Kabul and in the Kohistan; and the peasantry, under their petty local leaders, were hurrying from all directions towards the Chardei Valley, where the fanatical Mollah awaited them with a strong nucleus of Afghan regular Sepoys. Probably the great Mollah himself and the main body of his most ardent supporters were Massy's assailants, and if the original plan could have been adhered to would have encountered Macpherson. After their success against Massy, this body seems to have divided—a part making for Kabul, and a part for Indikee and the remoter Chardei villages. Macpherson appears to have come upon the rear of the former body and to have succeeded in bringing it to partial action; and on its giving way to have turned upon other bodies, who were approaching, as has been said, from all points of the compass. He was little aware, while thus, as he afterwards described it, "hunting" the enemy, how critical was the state of things at Sherpur, which was almost denuded of troops; and how necessary it was becoming that our scattered forces should be promptly drawn together. His intention even was to bivouac at Killa Kajee, ten miles from Kabul, for the night; but, happily, General Roberts's orders reached him late in the afternoon to return at once and encamp at Deh-i-Mazung.

HERAT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE TIMES."

SIR,—Having written nearly 12 years ago an essay upon the importance of Herat, which people of that time were most reluctant to acknowledge, I cannot refrain from expressing my great satisfaction in view of the change for the better which has set in in that respect quite recently in England, and particularly that this question has been broached by such a competent authority as Colonel Malleson, whose book, "Herat, the Granary and Garden of Central Asia," full of valuable information, deserves the fullest attention of every one interested in Central Asian politics.

Fifteen years ago an English statesman of notes said to me, "Pray do not speak of Herat as the key of India. The gate of our Indian Empire is the Suleiman's range; what use of a key lying in the distant Paropamisus Valley?" I suppose, if that statesman were now alive, when Russia is preparing for a march upon Merv, with the futile pretext of punishing the Tekke Turcomans, who are said to be a hindrance on the projected trade route between Khiva and Krasnovodsk, and if he had got an insight into the papers seized in the Bala Hissar, he would essentially change his former views, and that he could but hardly defend himself from the impression that Herat, formerly the central point of Khorasan—nay, of the whole Eastern Mahomedan world—is really the pivot of the whole question of Anglo-Russian rivalry in Central Asia, and that ultimately the owner of Herat has only to wait with patience, and the precious jewel of the possession of India will fall into his lap.

Now, Sir, it is pretty well known that, among all politicians in the world, the Russians are the most famous in the matter of patience and perseverance. Nobody understands the art of waiting better than they do. The Russian Bear is able to lie quiet, as if half dead, for decades and decades, until he meets with the fit opportunity to snap at his prey; and he not only very rarely misses the object in view, but he finds himself on most occasions richly recompensed for his lost time and for the expenses he had to incur.

If you look at the history of Russian conquests in Asia you will see how this method of expectation has worked for the last three centuries at all times with an unerring success; and, judging from previous examples, you will not fail to discover that the present move to Merv, which place must be compared to a heap of ruins surrounded by venomous snakes and ferocious beasts, cannot be taken for anything else but a cautious step towards the long-time-ago coveted, much-cherished object in the south. However near to Herat, Russia will wait for another couple of years until she proceeds to the fine and fertile valley on the Herirud. But ultimately she will go to Herat, and from Herat to Kandahar, and so on until she has reached the goal of her desires, the very dream of the founder of present Russia.

Viewing these possibilities, where the opinions may only differ with reference to the length of time, can there be found any fault with the manly energetic, and wise policy of your present Government, which does not permit to Russia the stealthy approach towards the frontier of India, and which, decided to meet her half way, has become convinced of the necessity to extend the watchpost to Kandahar, nay to Herat, if Russia is seriously bent upon a firm footing in Merv—as I believe she is? Yes, I say even to Herat, fully corroborating what Colonel Malleson has written upon that town, adding at the same time that Herat is the only place in Central Asia which could easily pay the cost of a civilised rule, after the lapse of a few years of tranquillity, and that, should the British flag fly from the Kalai-Ikhtian-eddin (as the Herat citadel is called), this town, so famous in antiquity, would again become the chief emporium of trade of the whole interior of Asia. I beg to remain your obedient servant,

A. VAMBERY.

The University, Buda-Pesth, Feb. 3.

DR. RUSSELL AND SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—On my return to England this week, I was made aware of the communication which was addressed to you in my absence by the Adjutant-General of the Forces in reference to a letter of mine written and posted at Pretoria, in the Transvaal, on Oct. 10 last year, which appeared in *The Daily Telegraph* of Nov. 21. I find that the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief having had his attention called to the statements therein, "directed that they should be transmitted to Sir Garnet Wolsely for any observations he might wish to offer," and to the Adjutant-General's communication was appended what purported to be, and what I believe really was, a copy of a telegram from that officer, dated Pretoria, Jan. 3, 1880, in which his Excellency, having delivered himself of the expressions "gross exaggerations" and "transparent untruths" in reference to my statements—as observations he wished to offer—and charitably suggested that I had been made "the victim of a hoax," announced that "a full inquiry was being made, and that the official report should be sent to his Royal Highness."

I have too much respect for myself and for Sir Garnet Wolseley to bandy strong adjectives and offensive substantives with his Excellency, and I will only say that I think—I venture to think—it would have been as well had he waited for the report ere he permitted himself to indulge in such language and to demand publicity for it. Before this I have been subjected to accusations, recklessly made and triumphantly refuted; but never till now, so far as I know, has it been propounded that I am a person of such a credulous nature that I can be induced to make serious charges for which I have no authority. I hope and believe that the last thing that would be believed of me is that I could wantonly, gratuitously, causelessly assail the army, in whose previous deeds sufferings in times past I have been, in my own humble way and in my own career, in some measure associated.

As far as I understand, the full inquiry of which mention is made is being conducted at Pietermaritzburg, in Natal. It might almost as well be carried on at Gibraltar, but that General Clifford, who is, I presume, presiding over it, has personal knowledge of occurrences in the town which from time to time gave full employment to the pickets and to the police, and of the irregularities which filled the convict-yard at Durban with men whom I saw there breaking stones in their uniform when I was on the road from the Point to the railway station. An inquiry to be "full" should not be merely official. The scope of it should include the store-keepers, the hotel-keepers, the public-house proprietors—the civilian inhabitants in the villages and towns on the lines of march between Pretoria and Durban—otherwise the result will not be satisfactory. Accompanied by an abstract of the number and nature of the punishments inflicted by military authority, of the courts-martial held in and out of Zululand, of the desertions, and of the police charges, the official report of such a full inquiry as I have indicated would, I think, satisfy those whose opinion is challenged that I had only done my duty in directing attention to a state of things which was dangerous and discreditable. I stated in my letter of Oct. 10 that "I begun it with reluctance." I may add, with anger and disgust. I declared I had no doubt on my mind "that if the provisions of the new code of military law be applied to the British army in its present state in any country which is situated like Natal or the Transvaal, it will be utterly impossible for the officers to maintain discipline." Why did I make that declaration? Because those officers told me so, and because I saw what they said was true. How and where did I gain my information? I will tell you. All along the road from Durban to Pretoria. I was obliged after my return from Zululand to remain for some time at Durban and Pietermaritzburg whilst Sir Garnet Wolseley proceeded to Ulundi. I heard much while there from officers of the "scares" among the troops in Zululand, which made night hideous again and again. I witnessed some of the effects of these stampedes on the persons of sufferers, whom, if challenged, I will name. I heard, too, of the repeated floggings which were administered by officers, whom, if challenged, I will name. I heard, too, of wild alarms and of outbursts of musketry and cannonading at nothing, at places and on occasions which, if challenged, I can name. I said nothing of these things, which I attributed to the youth and inexperience of many of the men composing the mass of our battalions. But then came rows and evidences of relaxed discipline in the bearing of some of the soldiery and in the drunken men in the streets of towns far from the seat of war, who were cleared out by strong pickets at night. I attributed all that to the *abandon* caused among young troops by a demoralising kind of war, and by their joyfulness at their return to comparative civilisation. I left Pietermaritzburg and went up-country. All along the road I heard stories of the indiscipline and excesses of detachments of men on the march. I found that officers in command of stations were obliged to put the adjacent towns and villages "out of bounds," so that soldiers could not visit them without passes, as if they were ticket-of-leave men. Are these "gross exaggerations," or "transparent untruths?" At Newcastle I was informed by a distinguished soldier, who has recently been rewarded by his Sovereign for his gallantry in the war, that "he had never been in so much danger throughout that war as he was the other night in Utrecht, when the soldiers of the—th Regiment attacked the hotel in which he was lodged, and smashed in the windows with huge paving stones because they were refused drink. He got out of bed, and crept under it to escape, and was rolled over by a stone like a rabbit; and he then got his revolver, and called on the landlord to fire, and the fellows went away." On visiting Utrecht a large store, with broken windows and doors, was pointed out to me as having been "wrecked by the soldiers;" and the landlord of one of the hotels there described an attack on his premises, as if they were undergoing a siege in due form. The officer in command had resorted to the measure declared to be illegal, but wholly necessary and justifiable, of closing the public-houses and taverns by force, and making it penal to sell liquor at all. Is that a "gross exaggeration," or "transparent untruth?" Whilst I was at that place awaiting the arrival of headquarters, another officer in command of a regiment on the march adopted the device of ordering a supply of spirits to be brought out on the veld, so that the men who so desired might get drunk in the open out of sight. And they did, in some degree, but not all were unseen. Two soldiers of another corps at Utrecht died of "choking in drink" when I was there, and one was buried the day Sir Garnet Wolseley inspected the troops at the close of the ceremony. But is it "a gross exaggeration" or "transparent untruth" that the mess stores of Sir Garnet Wolseley's own personal staff were stolen in his own headquarter camp and the wines and liquor drunk by the men around him?

I thought all that I heard very bad and deplorable, but still I held my peace. I hoped that things would mend. But when I reached Pretoria the matter assumed a serious aspect. The gravity of the political consequences on the situation in the Transvaal of misconduct on the part of any of the Queen's troops came home to me forcibly. I heard complaints of personal violence and of insecurity of property. Soon after my arrival at Pretoria I met, at the table of the highest official personage in the territory, an English gentleman who had been introduced to me at Heidelberg by his Excellency Colonel Lanyon, the distinguished administrator of the Transvaal, and whom I understood to be one of the first merchants in South Africa. He was accompanied by his wife. The picture they drew of the state of things in the town they had left filled me with indignation. "There is not a single store in the town of Heidelberg which has not been broken into and wrecked by the troops," and details were given of robberies small and great, from chickens up to the church clock; but the lady's statement was still more painful, for she said "she was afraid of remaining in her house by herself, and she knew of several who were thinking of leaving, and going to the coast." There were officers present who admitted and deplored the existence of outrages "which they could not adequately punish, as they could not turn out the few men" who committed them with ignominy from the service they disgraced, and they could not flog them, as they were not before the enemy. On another occasion, the officer in command of the Queen's troops in a country as large as France said, "If I am to carry out my orders I shall not have a man for duty." "Why?" asked I; "How is that?" "Because," answered Colonel——, "one half of the men will be guarding the other half in the guard tents or marching them along the roads under arrest." I heard complaints from Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Greytown, Stanger-Pearson, Ladysmith, Estcourt, Heidelburg, &c., and I read reports in the newspapers of police cases and judicial trials. From other towns came stories of disorders of the most serious kind, and at last "the spirit was kindled within me, and I spake." At Middleburg some men of a party of one regiment passing through attacked the principal innkeeper, knocked him down, took ten or twelve sovereins out of his pocket, and beat him and his barman. They were not punished, because the officers promised the innkeeper compensation. I heard the man make the statement before the Administrator. I was present when Colonel Lanyon later on inspected the house of the same person, Mr. Kotse, who is the most influential Boer in the place, after an attack upon it by the picket which had been detached from the adjoining camp to protect the town, and saw where the windows of the room in which his wife was in bed had been smashed, and heard him describe the alarm of his family when the soldiers with drawn bayonets burst into his premises at night and terrified his children out of their lives. The same night a soldier broke into the Dutch Church, and was found asleep in it next morning, but he said "he thought it was a barn." Those who are acquainted with the Boers will appreciate the way in which they regarded the acts of the "red coats." Had I been present when the inquiry was going on, I could have directed those engaged in it to sources of information which are now closed to me. The statements in my letter, written on Oct. 10, were published in London on Nov. 21. Why they were so long on the road I do not know. The next mail left London on Nov. 27, and it would have been quite possible to have telegraphed in fourteen or fifteen days at the farthest, and to have let me know of the inquiry being ordered, as I did not leave Pretoria till Dec. 23, and only quitted Cape Town on Jan. 13. I now await the results of the inquiry, and meantime I repeat my question, and ask that it may be pointed out in what I have grossly exaggerated, in what have I been "hoaxed into circulating transparent falsehoods"? The letter in which the Duke of Cambridge's attention was so usefully, I would fain hope, directed

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on 27 June, 2017

to evils which might have been heard of through other channels, and as to the existence of some of which at least official records of what had been going on in South Africa ought to have enlightened the Adjutant-General and the Field-Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, stated that it was only a few bad men in certain corps who were guilty of conduct which brought discredit on the army. The officers of that army spoke through my pen. It was their voice of complaint that I uttered. If any one ventures to say that I have made false charges against the British Army, my words are in evidence to convict him of gross exaggeration and transparent untruth. —I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM HOWARD RUSSELL.

(Late your Special Correspondent in South Africa).

Middle Temple, Feb. 6.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE DAILY TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—I omitted in the letter you published yesterday to say what in justice ought, I think, to be said. I do not think Sir Garnet Wolseley is responsible for the condition of the troops in the Transvaal and Natal in 1879. He arrived in South Africa at the end of June, but he did not join the army till after the Battle of Ulundi, and he then ordered it to be broken up. The scares and stampedes, the floggings and closing of public-houses, &c., to which I alluded in my letter, took place before his arrival. Then came the evacuation of the conquered country. The regiments, hastily filled up by bits and scraps from every battalion at home and sent out to Zululand, were hastened out of it on their way to the coast in long columns of march, which, with the exception of Clarke's column, may be said to have been isolated. All the generals and senior officers of Lord Chelmsford's army set off for England as fast as they could. Sir Garnet Wolseley, having left Crealock's camp at Durnford, went round by sea to Durban, and thence proceeded overland by Pietermaritzburg and Greytown, over Rorke's Drift, to Ulundi, where he was occupied settling Zululand till he was summoned to look after the Boers in the Transvaal in October. The officers in command in the Transvaal and in Natal were informed that they must not inflict corporal punishment because the troops were not in an enemy's country. It was understood that the provisions of the new Army Discipline Act were in force; but I am informed that they do not come into force till March 1 this year. However, as there are no proper military prisons and no police force in most of the towns, the ill-disposed, conscious of their position, were not slow to take advantage of it. They were few in number, but they were too many for the good of the service. Some of the comments thereupon would seem to imply that I had described the whole army in South Africa as if it were in a state of violent insubordination. I did nothing of the kind. I described the doings of some—a very small proportion—of the men, in order that the hands of those whose duty it is to maintain the discipline on which the efficiency of an army depends should be strengthened in resisting the mischievous meddling which promises to render discipline impossible.—Your obedient servant,

Feb. 11. W. H. RUSSELL.

IN the House of Commons on Feb. 13, Mr. A. Mills and Mr. J. Holms put questions with regard to the reported breaches of discipline by the British troops in Natal and the Transvaal.

Colonel Stanley said Dr. Russell's letter to the *Daily Telegraph* of the 10th inst. was an amplification of one published on November 21. When the latter appeared a communication was immediately addressed to General Wolseley with a copy of the paper, and a reply was received from him on the 8th of January, in which Dr. Russell's statements were characterized as gross exaggerations and altogether untrue. Since then General Wolseley had addressed a confirmatory letter to him (Colonel Stanley), dated Jan. 2, in which he acknowledged the receipt of the newspaper and asserted that the statements therein contained grosely exaggerated any act of dis order which might have been committed. In order to inform the War Department exactly what truth and what falsehood there was in the statements of the special correspondent, General Wolseley had desired the landrosts and magistrates in the several districts in Natal and the Transvaal in which the troops had been quartered, to report specifically on the various assertions referred to. This morning General Wolseley had telegraphed from Pietermaritzburg that a report upon Dr. Russell's charges was forwarded on the 16th ult., and that others would follow; he (Colonel Stanley) supposed he would receive the report in question by the next mail.

THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

IN the House of Lords on Feb. 9th, the Duke of Argyll made the following personal explanation:—My Lords,—I wish to ask the indulgence of the House while for a moment I make an explanation on a matter personal to myself. Your lordships may be aware that a few weeks ago, in a speech delivered in Mid Lothian by Lord George Hamilton, it was stated that when Secretary of State for India I addressed a telegram to the Indian Government, which was to be communicated to the late Amir of Kabul, and in which I styled Her Majesty Empress of India. Now, my lords, I cannot say that I have that supreme contempt which the noble earl at the head of the Government seems to entertain for what are called "extra Parliamentary utterances," and least of all could I have it for the words of one who always speaks with great spirit, and who, I hope, has a distinguished future before him. It so happens, however, that I did not see the speech of Lord George Hamilton, and I did not even know that he had made the statement to which I refer until the day before the meeting of Parliament, when I arrived in town. When I did hear of it I at once wrote to the noble viscount the Secretary for India asking him to be good enough to allow me to see the telegram, and the noble viscount was so kind as to say that the document would be open for my inspection whenever I called at the India Office. That was on Friday evening. In the Parliamentary Intelligence of *The Times* I found on Saturday morning this passage:—

"THE DUKE OF ARGYLL: 'THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.'

"Sir H. Drummond Wolff asked the Under-Secretary of State for India whether there exists in the archives of the India Office a telegraphic despatch transmitted to India in 1869, on the responsibility of the Secretary of State, the Duke of Argyll, for communication to the Amir of Kabul, in which, among other titles, Her Majesty the Queen is designated as Empress of India; and if so, whether the Government are prepared to lay a copy of such despatch upon the table.

"Mr. E. Stanhope.—The circumstances in which this telegram was sent were these: After the conclusion of the conference with Lord Mayo in 1869, it was decided to send a frindly message to the Amir Shere Ali in the name of Her Majesty. A telegram was accordingly prepared by the political department at the India Office, and submitted to the Secretary of State for India. The telegram was headed 'From the Queen of England,' which the Duke of Argyll altered—apparently in his own handwriting—to 'the Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India' (loud and continued cheering from the Ministerial benches), and in that form it was sent (renewed cheering). There can be no objection to producing the telegram, if it is thought worth while to do so. (Cheers.)

"Sir H. Drummond Wolff expressed a wish that the telegram should be presented to the House in *fac simile*. (Laughter.)"

I hope, if the expense of a *fac simile* be gone to it will not be charged to the revenues of India. (Laughter.) I went to the India Office on Monday, when the noble viscount showed me the telegram. Beyond doubt or question the telegram was drawn in by my late distinguished friend Sir John Kaye, but the title of Her Majesty was partly altered, and in my own handwriting the words "Empress of India" were inserted. So that Lord George Hamilton was quite right. (Hear.) I had not the slightest recollection of the circumstance. It had quite escaped my memory. Well, my lords, shortly after leaving the India Office I met a Conservative friend, who approached me with a very cheery countenance. I do not know whether he had joined in the vociferous cheering with which the statement in the House of Commons had been received. He said to me, "Is this true: that after all the violent abuse which you heaped upon us for giving Her Majesty the title of Empress of India, you yourself addressed a telegram to the Amir Shere Ali giving her that very title?" Well, my hon. friend was in such very high spirits that I was very unwilling to interfere with his pleasure. He added, "What explanation have you to give?" I said, "It is an awkward circumstance; but I shall wait till Monday and give my explanations in the House of Lords. But are you quite sure that I made any violent attack on the Government in respect of the Bill conferring that title?" He said, "Yes." I said, "Who told you so?" He replied, "Oh, everybody. One hears it in all the Clubs and everywhere." (Laughter.) "You had better go to 'Hansard' and read what I did say," observed I to my friend, who went away a sadder if not a wiser man. Now, my lords, the fact is, I took no part in the discussion on the Bill for conferring upon Her Majesty the title of Empress of India. I did not say one word in that discussion against giving Her Majesty that title. I came down to the House to hear the debate, and I thought there was some exaggerated feeling on both sides of the House. I thought on the one hand it was not very wise to raise the question, and on the other hand I could not attach to it that importance which my noble friends behind me did. In public or in private I have not said a single word about the Bill. There is a most extraordinary misunderstanding about this telegram and also about one which my noble friend the late Viceroy addressed to the Atalik Ghazi, of Yarkand, in 1873, and in which Her Majesty was styled, not Empress of India, but Empress of Hindostan. But neither telegram had anything to do with giving the title of Empress to the Queen. In both cases the object was that some English word should be used which when translated into Persian should convey the idea of "Sovereign." Before the Bill giving the title of Empress to Her Majesty was introduced, a custom more or less general in India was growing up of calling the Queen Empress of Hindostan, and I confess I still doubt whether it was worth while to pass an Act of Parliament offensive to a large number of people to create a new title, constituting what was merely a descriptive appellation into a formal English title. There is a great difference between the two things. I do not know whether your lordships have remarked in the papers what was the reception Shere Ali gave to the Act conferring the title. Writing to the Viceroy on the 22nd of May, 1876, he says:—

"Kind Friend,—By hearing the good news of the Shahinshahi (officer of Shahinshah) of Her Majesty the great Queen, in view of the friendship and union of the two exalted Governments, much joy and pleasure and happiness were produced in the penetrating heart. Consequently, the firm hope is this, that from the most excellent title of Shahinshah of Her Majesty the great Queen repose and security in all that belong to the affairs of the servants of God, more than in former times, will be experienced in reality."

I am bound to say that if this is the foundation of the new Imperial policy in India I rather owe an apology to my noble friends behind me for not having read the proposition contained in the Bill by the light of subsequent events, and if I have any expression of repentance to make it is not that I refrained from voting on the measure, but that I did not join them in opposing it. I wish to give notice that the motion that I propose to move on the 20th inst. will be for a copy of any correspondence found in Kabul between the late Amir Shere Ali and the Russian authorities in Turkestan or at St. Petersburg, and if Her Majesty's Government should say, as was said in another place, in spite of the information which had reached the public through the Press in regard to the nature of this correspondence, that they cannot in the interest of the public service produce it, I shall be obliged to state why I think that it is in the interest of the public they should know what was the nature of those papers.

BURNING OF A DUBLIN THEATRE. SEVERAL LIVES LOST.

THE London papers to hand yesterday contain telegraphic accounts of the complete destruction by fire of the Theatre Royal, Dublin. The fire occurred on Monday afternoon. The theatre was being prepared for a performance of the panto mime in aid of the Irish Distress Fund, which was to have been attended by the Duchess of Marlborough. One of the gas lighters went into the Viceregal box to light the gas, and in doing so, the upholstery took fire.

A woman and seven men, including Mr. Egerton, the stage manager, who tried to save the books, have lost their lives in the fire. In addition to these fatal cases, about thirteen workmen and firemen, including Lieutenant Boyd, have sustained serious injuries.

On the next night (Tuesday) the *Daily Telegraph's* correspondent sent the following message. The ruins of the Theatre Royal are this evening, at a late hour, still smouldering, and the firemen have not relaxed their efforts, working in fatigue parties. During the whole of last night and to-day streams of water were poured into the building. It has been found impossible to enter it in search of the body of Mr. Egerton, the stage manager, owing to the dangerous state of several walls and the great heat of the burning material. It is probable that for some days this attempt cannot be made. The following personal narrative of the catastrophe by Mrs. Eldred, who was in the building when the fire broke out, is published:—

"Knowing that the Duchess of Marlborough was to be at the 'Mid-day,' and that it was for charity, I went out and bought some fresh flowers and ribbons for my dress. I went down a few moments after twelve to the theatre, to dress at leisure. The performance did not begin until two o'clock. Miss D'Aquilar came with me, and when we had arranged our dresses and 'put on' for the first scene, we got on our ulsters and went down in front of the green baize curtain, between it and the footlights, to play with my little dog. When there the gasboy lit his lamp and the footlights, and went into the Viceregal box. We waited to see the effect of the box lit up. There was some one else in the box, and some larking went on there, so that the curtain blew about. In a moment a flame shot up, and rushed up the curtain to the upper boxes and round the red hangings of the proscenium. I caught the blaze curtain, drew it back towards the stage, and screamed 'Fire' three times. In a second Mr. Egerton, in a brown top coat, rushed up to us—myself and Miss D'Aguilar—saying, 'Where where!' He cast his eyes round the burning circle, and ran, calling out behind the curtain. I heard him speak to a man, and he, with my husband Mr. Joe-Eldred's servant, and another man, in a minute emerged, holding a hosepipe streaming water. I clung to Mr. Egerton, he went so near the fire but he cried out, 'Well some one get out these women.' He played the water on the fire for a second or two. He then laid the hose down on the stage, tore of his top-coat, and threw on to me, crying, 'Here, mind this; my pocket-book is in it. Don't mind me, I'll be all right.' The words 'I'll be all right,' rang through the whole theatre. He then, holding the pipe with both hands, still playing on the curtain, which had taken fire, sprang down among the seats in the orchestra. He sank for a moment—perhaps he broke his legs, I dont know, but he continued to use the hose. I was then, with Miss D'Aguilar, overpowered with smoke, and we were carried out. It was not until this morning, when I saw the coat on a chair in my bedroom, that I remembered anything about it. My husband then took it to Mr. Gunn, who found in the pockets a number of letters, a pocket-book with notes and gold in it, and a memorandum-book with Mr. Egerton's written observations on the 'Boxing Night' performance, suggesting what should be cut out or shortened. I am very ill and tired myself from the smoke; when being taken out I was let fall downstairs and was hurt."

Of the four men injured during the fire, and now in hospital, the only person whose life in danger is James Bryan, 29, Queen's-terace, gas inspector. whose skull was fractured. Mr. Thomas Waterfield, whose leg was broken, is progressing favourably, and the other two men—Francis Harvey and Michael Doolin—are expected to be able to leave the hospital in a few days. Lieutenant Boyle, of the Fire Brigade, who was somewhat badly injured, is progressing favourably.

MISSING SHIPS.

A LIST has been made at New York of no fewer than 34 ocean steamships lost during the year 1879, of which 25 were British. Most of them were less than eight years old, several were quite new, and a considerable proportion of the whole number were classed at Lloyd's as 100 A 1. This catalogue includes steamers lost by stranding and collisions. Of the missing and foundered steamers the following particulars have been obtained:—

The Bayard, a British steamship of 1,493 tons, built of iron in 1878, and owned in Newcastle, foundered in January, 1879, on the voyage from New Orleans to Rouen. She had a cargo of grain.

The Hellespont, a British iron vessel of 1,330 tons, built in 1873, and owned in Cardiff, was abandoned at sea in January, on the voyage from Cardiff to Port Said. She had a cargo of coal.

The Zanzibar, a British iron vessel, built in 1877, and owned in West Hartlepool, left New York for Glasgow January 11, with a cargo of grain, and was never heard of afterwards.

The Aberfeldy, a British iron vessel of 1,352 tons, built in 1875, and owned in West Hartlepool, foundered in February on the voyage from Philadelphia to Ipswich. She had a cargo of grain.

The Surbiton, a British iron steamer of 1,363 tons, built in 1877, and owned in London, was abandoned in February on the voyage from New York to Rotterdam; she also was loaded with grain.

The Bernina, a British iron vessel of 1,161 tons, built in 1876, and owned in South Shields, sailed from New York for Bristol with a cargo of grain, March 29, and was never heard of afterwards.

The British iron steamer Burgos, 1,510 tons, built in 1870, and owned in Hull, foundered in July on the voyage from Montreal to London; she was loaded with grain.

The Spanish steamer Gurturay, 879 tons, built in 1873, from Bilbao for New York with iron ore, was abandoned at sea in October.

The Joseph Pease, a British ironsteamer of 1,751 tons, built in 1876, and owned in London, sailed from New York for Marseilles, Oct. 1, with a cargo of grain, and has never been heard of since.

The Telford, a British iron steamship of 1,747 tons, built in 1877, and owned in North Shields, sailed from New York for Antwerp, Oct 4, with a cargo of grain, and has not been heard of since.

The Roscommon, a British iron steamer of 1,501 tons, built in 1879, and owned in London, was abandoned on the voyage from Liverpool to Havana, Nov. 20; she was loaded with grain.

The Borussia, abandoned Dec. 2, on the voyage from Liverpool to New Orleans, was a British iron vessel of 2,075 tons, built in 1854, and owned in Liverpool; she was in ballast.

The Kensington, a British iron vessel of 1,401 tons, left Liverpool for Havana with coal, Nov. 5, and was never heard of afterwards; she was built in 1878 and owned in London.

The Emblehope, a British iron steamer, of 1,905 tons, built in 1870, and owned in South Shields, sailed from a Black Sea port, for Antwerp, and was abandoned in the Bay of Biscay Nov. 29. She had a cargo of grain.

The Joseph Ferens, a British iron vessel of 1,803 tons, built in 1877, and owned in London, sailed from Newcastle for Lisbon, with coal, Dec. 1, and was never heard of again.

This is an unusually heavy list for one year, though no winter passes without the loss of five or six steamers between New York and English ports. All the fifteen vessels enumerated above, with the exception of the Borussia, were freight steamers, and there seems to be a prevalent impression in New York that British owners put into the American grain trade a class of boats much too small and of too slight steam power for the tempestuous winters in the North Atlantic. Three of the steamers in the catalogue, namely, the Surbiton, Roscommon and Kensington belonged to one firm.

ABDUL RAHMAN KHAN.

THE following article has been contributed to a St. Petersburg paper by a well known Russian writer N. Petrovosky:—

Abdul Rahman Khan, one of the most legitimate pretenders to the throne of Kabul,—ever memorable to the Afghans by his personal bravery, intelligence, and orderly activity, who, according to all appearance, had broken every connection with his country, now scorning our ten-year hospitality, 20,000 roubles of yearly pension, and a quiet life at Samarcand,—has preferred this struggle with its blind chance and privations. Giving up not only all worldly happiness, but risking, undoubtedly, his very life, he ran away from us to Afghanistan! It is, then, only the evident that something new and out of the way—something quite extraordinary in fact—must have occurred in the general drift of the Afghan question, and that the latter must be just entering its acutest phase. Hence Abdul Rahman's flight, and his rush into the Afghan hurly-burly, presents itself in a certain sense as a historical event, the results of which may be far more serious than it might seem to the superficial observer. Let us try to predict the nearest and most probable of these issues, prefacing them with a few words about Abdul Rahman himself.

After the death of Dost Mahomed Khan—we begin with this personage, as with the best known of all, for his intimate connection with the first English expedition to Kabul—Afghanistan became again, as it had been before, the theatre of disturbances and war between the sons, nephews, and various other relatives of the late Khan. To detail these in the present article, is impracticable. Suffice it to say that Dost Mahomed's son Shere Ali Khan (the late Ameer), who was present at his father's death, usurped the power and his brother's inheritance; and, finally succeeding in getting hold, by treason, of his elder brother, Mahomed Afzal Khan, then governing Balkh, and the father of *our* Abdul Rahman, he made him prisoner. Burning to revenge his parent, Abdul Rahman Khan escaped to Bokhara, whence, having gathered an army and retaken Balkh, he defeated Shere Ali, liberated his father, and proclaimed him Ameer at Kabul, in which capacity Mahomed Afzal Khan remained till the day of his death which took place in 1867.

In 1870 I made his acquaintance at Samarcand, soon after my arrival in the country. The Khan lived with his numerous *suite* in the outskirts of the town, in a large garden which had once formed part of the property of the Ameer of that place, and had been assigned to Abdul Rahman for his own use. I came to him, at his invitation, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. While the interior getting up of the "palace" seemed poor enough, and the wasted countenances of his *suite*, with their worn-out clothes and other signs of hardship, eloquently bespoke a life of privation, on the other hand, the reception and salutations of his attendants, their speeches, and that certain kind of mussulman elegance and dignity of manner, &c., clearly reminded me that I was in the presence of fallen grandeur, almost majesty, and not in the garden of a vulgar mortal. Our first interview had nothing of interest in it. I knew Persian, but indifferently, and was totally ignorant yet of the way to make use of an interpreter. Besides, my interpreter was a Russian and an educated man, *i.e.*, one who never translates what he is told to, but holds the conversation himself. After that I always visited Abdul Rahman, accompanied by a Sarte, who helped me to converse with the Khan, by translating to him my words into Persian, and explaining his to me *verbatim* in the Turkistani. This latter language, moreover, the Khan understood well himself, though he avoided speaking it.

The Khan received me in European fashion, standing at the door of his little room, with its windows overlooking the beautiful old garden, and then taking hold of my hands led me inside and placed me himself in an arm-chair. I saw a very intelligent and good-looking, moderately stout, man with black hair, fiery and very expressive eyes, about 40 years of age, and with an elegant, even a majestic, manner about him reserved and very dignified. His conversation savoured of great reserve and calculated slowness, though one could see at the first glance that neither the manners, nor the speech had anything affected about them, but were quite familiar and natural. In after days, when we got better acquainted with him, and had even made friends, Abdul Rahman used sometimes, though usually for a very brief period, to put aside his serious tone. At such moments he would joke, and displayed a considerable amount of humour—satirical and merciless, whenever speaking of the English; benevolent, though no less to the point, when mentioning us Russians; but always hastened after that to resume his serious mood of a practical and reserved man. Being thoroughly well acquainted with the situation in Afghanistan, he seemed as much at home with everything concerning the affairs of Northern India, evidently constantly following and well posted as to both, though whenever the conversation fell upon India, he maintained a greater reserve than ever, and never answered direct questions, but after mature deliberation. There was but one point upon which he was always fully sincere, and threw off all his reserve, and that was his implacable hatred to the English and Shere Ali, his enemy, who had deprived him of his fatherland. To get square some day with the English and Shere Ali, was his most cherished thought, his dominant, never failing passion. Every good wish, the most trivial words in this direction, were instantly received and accepted by him as genuine coins. I remember how, upon one occasion, he expressed the desire to present me with a duplicate of an Afghan knife that he had just given to another person, and which I happened to like, but could not be matched. "Never mind" said I to him, "you will send me one like that when you are again in Kabul." I had hardly uttered these words when the Khan, his face all lit up with the fire of enthusiasm, rushed to me, and began pressing both my hands with such expressions of sincere gratitude that I positively felt embarrassed. He loved us, Russians, in his own way though occasionally he used, in a good natured fashion, to chaff us for our weakness toward the Sartes, whom he despised, and also for our lack of prevision and perspicuity. "There now, you Russians"—he has often remarked to many of our officials—"you gave me year after year, a lot of money, nearly as much as I had asked you for on my first arrival here; and this money you squandered to your own detriment, and with as little benefit to myself. Meanwhile, had you given me at once those 200,000 roubles I asked you for, and which amount I have nearly received in small sums, I would have possessed myself of Kabul long ago, and got my revenge against Shere Ali and the English!"

I do not suppose that Abdul Rahman would repeat these words at the present moment. The modest, miserly life he led at Samarcand, starving his people, must have given him the means of hoarding enough money away for the present struggle; and who knows, perhaps, for the day of his return to Kabul—which good-fortune I openly confess I personally wish him sincerely and with all my heart.

From this short sketch of Abdul Rahman Khan's personality, it seems to me, it will be easy to judge what kind of man has just appeared upon the arena of the Afghan question, and what can be reasonably expected in the near future. But, apart from Abdul Rahman's personality as a political character, a man devoted, with the most fiery passion, to his chief and sole idea of patriotism and revenge, who concealed it within his own breast for long years, and made its achievement the main object of his life; there are many other circumstances outside himself, upon which depends his future activity in the path he has now plainly marked out for himself. Luckily for Abdul Rahman, these circumstances have been framed, and are now framing themselves for him, in the most propitious manner.

BURMA.

A MANDALAY correspondent writes to the *Indian Daily News*:—

Thait Oo-Shee, the present Kin-Woon-Menghee, in whose hands it may rightly be said the reins of the Government have all along been held, has shown that he has not been idle during the reigning period of uncertainty; and after giving himself up to a close and careful study of the subject, has made known in the presence of the King and a room-full of ministers what are his own views in regard to the policy pursued by the British Government as compared with that of his own; in other words, he professes to have come to a clear understanding of the "present situation," and means to bring things to a head very soon.

He says the British have enough of wars on their hands to keep their troops employed for some time to come as yet, and all their money is being drawn away to meet the enormous expenditure that must necessarily be incurred, consequently they do not feel themselves equal to so Herculean a task as that of attempting to reduce the lord of the rising sun and his people to anything like a state of submission. He has no doubt the British look upon such an undertaking as no easy matter, and are therefore considering now in what way they can restore former relations, and return to Mandalay on the old footing without rendering their recent conduct ridiculous in the eyes of the world. On the other hand, he thinks that his own Government have exhibited a great want of determination and independence in allowing their Embassy to submit to so much humiliation at the hands of the British, when they might have withdrawn them without the least fear of the consequences being fatal to themselves. It must not be forgotten that the Kin-Woon-Menghee has had the advantage of foreign travel, and is acquainted in a great measure with the manners and customs of European nation. The King, however, whose range of experience does not extend beyond the limits of Upper Burma, does not appear to coincide with this view of things, and has declared himself unwilling to abandon the idea, which seems to have taken firm hold of him, that the British have a design on his throne so long as they pursue their awful silence, and continue to harbour the Nyoung Ngyan Prince. He would prefer to have no connection with the British, and avoid, if possible, the stirring up of any dirty water.

THE NEW LICENCE ACT.

THE following is the "statement of objects and reasons" for the Bill introduced before the Legislative Council on the 24th February, "for licensing of trades, dealings, and industries":—

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

The circumstances under which the present Bill is considered necessary have been explained in the Financial Statement for the present year.

The principal change in the existing laws which the Bill is intended to effect is the exemption from taxation of all persons whose annual earnings are estimated to be less than Rs. 500.

The opportunity has been taken of making two or three minor amendments of which the expediency has been shewn.

A more precise specification has been made of the operations connected with agriculture which will be not liable to taxation.

The official year has been made the year of assessment in all Provinces. The practice in this respect has not been uniform hitherto, and inconvenience has arisen from the year of taxation having been in some parts of the country different from the financial year. Power has been reserved, however, to the Local Governments to make their assessments during the cold weather, which is the best season for assessment. This change is also required to prevent serious loss of revenue, which would otherwise be caused by the operation of the executive orders under which the collection of the taxes under the existing laws has been temporarily suspended.

Lastly, a section has been added providing for the exemption, when equitable, from repeated assessments, of persons who may have been assessed under two or more of the Licence Tax Acts in force in different Provinces.

J. STRACHEY.

24th February, 1880.

D. FITZPATRICK
Secretary to the Government of India,
Legislative Department.

THE RAILWAY CONFERENCE.

THE minutes of the proceedings at the conference of railway officials from all parts of India, which sat at Calcutta in the early part of January, have been published. The conference was attended by the following gentlemen:—

Major General J S Trevor, R E, Director General of Railways, President.

Bradford Leslie, Esq., C E, Agent and Chief Engr, E I Railway Co, Vice-President.

D W Campbell, Esq, Loco Supdt, and N St L Carter, Esq., Traffic Manager, delegates from E I Railway Co.

G A Barnett, Esq, Agent, and H Conder, Esq, General Traffic Manager, delegates from G I P Railway Co.

F Mathew, Esq, C E, Agent and Chief Engr, delegate from B B & C I Railway Co.

D Ross, Esq, Traffic Manager, C Sandiford, Esq, Loco Supdt, and T Cox Esq, C E, Offg Chief Engr, delegates from S P and D Railway Co.

S Hartwell, Esq, Deputy Agent, and J G Cooke, Esq, Loco Supdt, delegates from O and R Railway Co.

Franklin Prestage, Esq, Agent, and J Brander, Esq, Traffic Supdt, delegates from E B Railway Co.

A M Saunders, Esq, Agent and Manager, and F H Trevithick, Esq, Loco Supdt, delegates from Madras Railway Co.

W S Betts, Esq, Agent, delegate from S I Railway Co.

Capt W A J Wallace, R E, Engr-in-Chief and Manager, and A W Rendell, Esq, Loco Supdt, delegates from Bengal State Railways.

G L Molesworth, Esq, C E, Consg Engr to Govt of India: Col J G Medley, R E, Consg Engr for Gd Railways to the Government of India: and Capt W J Engledue, R E, Offg Manager, D and Manmad S Railway, delegates from State Railways.

Capt R A Sargeaunt, R E, Depy Consg Engr for Guantd Railways, Secy to the Conference.

An object of the conference was to revise the code of rules and regulations for Indian railways, for which work, after the general principles had been settled by the conference, a sub-committee of ten was appointed, composed as follows:—2 representatives of the E. I. Railway, 2 of the State Railways, and 1 of each of the following lines:—G. I. P.; B. B. and C. I.; Madras; Sind, Punjab, and Delhi; Oudh and Rohilkund; and Southern India. The names of the members of the sub-committee are:—Mr. Molesworth, chairman, Messrs Carter, Campbell, Hartwell, Ross, Conder, Trevithick, Betts, Prestage, and Rendell.

One of the principal resolutions passed by the conference was the following, proposed by Mr. Campbell:—

"Proposals having been put forward for the introduction of continuous brakes, it is recommended that one system be adopted on all Indian Railways, in order that vehicles belonging to the different Railways may be so fitted as to be easily interchangeable, thus avoiding the very great inconvenience, insecurity and expense at present found to be the case on English Railways through so many different kinds of continuous brakes being in use of lines running in connection with one another."

A proposal by Colonel Medley, seconded by Mr. Saunders, that in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived for the establishment of a Railway Clearing House in some central position (such as Jubbulpore) for the whole system of Indian railways on the basis of the English Clearing House, and that the Government be asked to undertake the subject accordingly, was negatived by 15 votes to 3.

Mr. Mathew, seconded by Mr. Saunders, desired that the following might be recorded in the minutes. This was agreed to:—

The undersigned members of the Conference, before separating, desire to submit to Government, and to the Home Boards of the Guaranteed Companies, the claims of the members of Railway Staff in India to such privileges as regards pensions and retirement allowances as Government has allowed to the members of every other branch of the public service in this country.

Mr. Conder brought up the rules lately promulgated for the formation of State Railway Savings Banks, and enquired whether the Government of India would withdraw in the case of the servants of Guaranteed Railway Companies, the restriction of deposits to a maximum of Rs. 5,000 in one year, and also whether Government were disposed to listen favourably to any proposals for the extension of these rules to Guaranteed Companies.

The President, in reply, stated that there would probably, on application, be no objection to cancel the maximum annual limit for deposits, and that the Government of India would be inclined to regard with favour any suggestions for the extension of the State Railway Savings Banks rule to Guaranteed Companies, but that no pledge could be given, as the question would have to be referred for the orders of the Secretary of State.

2. The cost of pensions and retirement allowances would, in part, fall on the railway shareholders, and the undersigned are confident that the railway companies would willingly contribute their share on any scale adopted and recommended by Government.

3. The members of the Indian Railway Staff, whose services Government has frequently in formal resolutions acknowledged, have now, during several years, been looking forward to a settlement of the claims which they have submitted; and, after the meeting of this conference held a year ago, it was hoped that suitable regulations would have been established.

4. Looking to the progressive increase of the revenue from Indian railways and the further growth of that revenue, which may with confidence be anticipated, it is submitted that the provision of pension and retirement allowances for the members of the staff may be made—without disturbing the financial budget of the department—with real advantage to the public service and to the railway companies, as well as to the members of the working establishment.

5. The undersigned, with the conviction that the measure whilst being only fair to the members of a service which has most arduous duties to perform, would also, by offering an inducement to continuous service, and by facilitating retirement in due time, conduce to efficient and economical working of undertakings which have now become of great magnitude, beg most respectfully to submit the subject for the consideration of Government.

A. M. SAUNDERS, Agent and Manager, Madras Ry.
W. S. BETTS, Agent, South Indian Ry.
F. MATHEW, Agent & Chief Engineer, B. B. C. I. & Ry.
F. PRESTAGE, Agent, E. B. Ry.
J. BRANDER, Traffic Supdt., E. B. Ry.
F. H. TREVITHICK, Locomotive Supdt., Madras Ry.
J. G. COOKE, Loco. and Carriage Supdt., O. and R. Ry.
C. SANDIFORD, Loco. & Carriage Supdt., S. P. & D. Ry.
T. COX, Acting Chief Engineer, S. P. and D. Ry.
D. ROSS, Traffic Manager, S. P. and D. Ry.